ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Western Pennsylvania Hospital,

For 1871.

PITTSBURGH:

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1872.

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Officers of the Institution.

President.

JOHN HARPER.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN HOLMES, ISAAC JONES.

Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN A. HARPER.

Life Managers, by Subscriptions of $1,000 each.

F. R BRUNOT,
B. P. BAKEWELL,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
THOMAS FAWCETT,
JOHN HARPER,
W. S. HAVEN,
WILLIAM HOLMES,
JOHN HOLMES,
JOHN B. JACKSON,
ISAAC JONES,
CHARLES KNAP,
JAMES M'CANDLESS,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
MAX K. MOORHEAD,
JOHN MOORHEAD,
ALEX. NIMICK,
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
E. W. H. SCHENLEY,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
CHARLES H. SPANG,
A. STEWART,
C. ZUG.

Managers by Election.

ONE YEAR.	TWO YEARS.	THREE YEARS.
W. M. DARLINGTON,	F. R. BRUNOT,	J. I. BENNETT,
RICH. EDWARDS,	GEO. A. BERRY,	ROBT. BEER,
WM. A. HERRON,	F. H. COLLIER,	RICH. E. BREED,
J. T. KINCAID,	T. M. HOWE,	JAMES M. COOPER,
R. C. LOOMIS,	REUBEN MILLER, JR.	JOSEPH M. KNAP,
P. H. MILLER,	JNO. B. M'FADDEN,	JAMES PARK, JR.
W. W. WALLACE.	ALEXANDER SPEER	H. W. WILLIAMS.

State Managers.

HON. DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver County.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, of Allegheny County.
DR. THOMAS M'KENNAN, of Washington County.

Solicitor.

Insane Department.

Superintendent and Physician.

DR. JOSEPH A. REED.

Assistant Physician.

DR. W. F. WAUGH.

Assistant Physician.

DR. GEO. PURVIANCE.

Supervisor.

SAMUEL CALDWELL.

Clerk.

GEORGE R. SLATER.

Matron.

MISS MARGARET M. KELTY.

Housekeeper.

MRS. MARY S. M'LEAN.

General Hospital Department.

Curator,

MAJOR FRED. W. HESLOP.

Committees for 1872.

Executive Committee.

JOHN HOLMES,
ISAAC JONES,
R. C. LOOMIS,
JOHN MOORHEAD,
R. MILLER, Jr.
P. H. MILLER.

Committee on Finance.

GEORGE A. BERRY,
JOHN MOORHEAD,
JOHN B. JACKSON,
R. C. LOOMIS,
R. MILLER, Jr.
JAMES M'CANDLESS,
P. H. MILLER,
ALEX. NIMICK,
C. ZUG.

Committee on Fuel Fund.

RICH. E. BREED,
J. T. KINCAID,
MAX. K. MOORHEAD,
JNO. B. M'FADDEN.

Committee on City General Hospital.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
JAMES M. COOPER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
ALEX. NIMICK,
ISAAC JONES.

Monthly Committees.

January.—Messrs. FAHNESTOCK, HOWE and PARK.
February.—Messrs. BRUNOT, DARLINGTON and JACKSON.
March.—Messrs. WALLACE, SPANG and MOORHEAD (John).
April.—Messrs. COOPER, HERRON and SHOENBERGER.
May.—Messrs. BERRY, WM. HOLMES and M'FADDEN.
June.—Messrs. BEER, COLLIER and EDWARDS.
July.—Messrs. B. P. BAKEWELL, PHILLIPS and WILLIAMS.
August.—Messrs. BREED, KINCAID and P. H. MILLER.
September.—Messrs. BENNETT, PARK and ZUG.
October.—Messrs. M. K. MOORHEAD, FAHNESTOCK and HAVEN.
November.—Messrs. FAWCETT, NIMICK and WALLACE.
December.—Messrs. BRUNOT, HERRON and SPEER.

The above Committees are alphabetically arranged, to choose their own Chairman, and meet on their own adjournment.

Annual Report of the Managers

OF THE

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

To Hon. Wilmer Worthington,

Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania :

Sir— I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the affairs of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the year ending with the month of November, 1871, inclusive, conforming with the Act of Assembly of April 24, 1869.

On the 1st of December, 1870, there were 401 patients in the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont; 258 have been since admitted, making the total number of 659 under treatment during the year; of these, 204 have been discharged or died, leaving 455 in the Hospital on the 1st of December. Of those discharged, 78 were restored, 48 improved, and 25 unimproved. There were 53 deaths; the mortality was owing to the low physical condition of the patients when admitted, for which I refer to the Report of the Superintendent. During the year the general health of the inmates has been excellent; and I have the pleasure to add, that the Institution is doing its offices of humanity quietly, efficiently, satisfactorily.

It will be seen by the Report of the Superintendent, accompanying this, that the wards of the Hospital have been full during the year. The male department is in a crowded condition. Some partial relief was lately afforded by the transfer of a limited number of quiet, harmless chronic cases to the wards formerly constructed for the insane in the General City Hospital. Over these

Dr. Reed has instructions to retain a full care. This arrangement, however, can only be temporary. I feel assured that the time is at hand when this City Hospital will emerge from the difficulties by which it has for a while been encompassed, to an extended and useful field of operation, in the separate and distinct care and cure of bodily infirmities. There are negotiations of immense benefit to suffering humanity now in progress, which I trust will be speedily consummated to the satifaction of the entire community.

Upon the completion of the new hospital at Danville, doubtless there will be relief afforded to that of Dixmont. The increase of insanity, probably not more than commensurate with the increase of population, will soon call for still further provision on the part of the State for these "Wards of the Commonwealth." When the proper time comes, I feel assured the Legislature will not be unheedful of its great duty.

During the past year, the work of removing by rail the earth from the ruptured acclivity in the rear of the hospital buildings at Dixmont was steadily and efficiently progressed with, until suspended by the inclemency of the winter. Thanks to the liberality of the Legislature, there is no longer danger of a calamitous landslide. Eastward of the buildings there is a deep ravine, forming a boundary of the hospital property, along which flows a small stream into the Ohio. An advantageous arrangement was made in the purchase of this land for a road to pass this ravine, to cross through adjoining property, and connect with the main turnpike leading to Pittsburgh. In midsummer a stone arched culvert of sufficient capacity was constructed, 150 feet in length along the ravine, over which the excavated earth from the acclivity was dumped, partially filling up the hollow. When the grading is completed, there will be a fine roadway from bank to bank of the ravine, vastly improving and rendering more accessible the property.

At the mouth of this ravine there is a delta shaped bit of ground containing nearly two acres, upon which is erected a good brick building. It was very desirable that the Hospital should possess this, to insure the security of the entire premises from unpleasant neighbors. By authority of the Board of Managers, I purchased the property for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, and paid for the same out of voluntary individual benefactions. The domain at

Dixmont at present contains three hundred and fifty-two acres. Aside from its salubrity and picturesque beauty, it is very valuable from its proximity to the suburbs of a great city.

During the past year four Managers for life have been added, having complied with the terms of the Charter. Hon. Felix R. Brunot contributed nine hundred dollars, which with a previous contribution makes one thousand dollars; and Messrs. John B. Jackson, John Moorhead and Chas. H. Spang contributed each one thousand in single benefactions. For the other individual contributions, and the financial condition of the Institution, I direct your attention to the annexed Reports of the Treasurer, the Executive Committee, and the Finance Committee, which embrace the necessary facts to convey a clear and concise statement of receipts and expenditures in the settlement of the fiscal year.

For the condition of the City (Twelfth Ward) Hospital, I refer to the annexed Report of the Chairman of its Executive Committee, Hon. J. K. Moorhead. For a detailed statement of the operations of the Department for the Insane, statistical tables, and other matters of interest, I refer to the accompanying Report of the Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed. For the receipt and distribution of earnings of the Brewer and Crawford Fuel Funds, for supplying the "worthy poor" of Pittsburgh and vicinity with coal, I call attention to the Report of the Treasurer of the Distributing Committee, Mr. John B. McFadden. This noble charity, of which the Hospital is the almoner, yearly brings benedictions on names which will long be held in grateful remembrance.

The Executive Committee having charge of the Hospital at Dixmont, having duly considered the requirements of the Institution for the coming year, instructed me to apply to your honorable Board for its intermediation in obtaining from the Legislature an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, for salaries and wages and the support of the Hospital, which it is believed will be sufficient to meet its necessary wants.

During the past year not a cloud has cast a shadow over the Institution. I would be unmindful of duty, if I did not avail myself of this occasion to express what I know is the unanimous sentiment of the Managers, that a debt of gratitude is due to our able Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed, for his faithfulness and efficiency in conducting and promoting intelligently and successfully the im-

portant trust confided to him. In the the name of my colleagues, I take this occasion to tender him the thanks of the Institution. I also gratefully acknowledge the obligations of the Board to the officers and employees of both Hospitals, for they are deserving of its thanks.

There are now forty-five Managers in this Institution, some of whom have served since its origin, in 1848, and participated in its vicissitudes of fear and hope. In the Reports of past years are many notices of departed associates. Although most of our number are whitened for the harvest, there have been no empty chairs at the Board for the last two years. Thanks to the Giver of Life, we have lived to see prosperity crown our labors.

On behalf of the Board,

JOHN HARPER,

President.

PITTSBURGH, December, 1871.

Report of the Executive Committee.

PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1871.

JOHN HARPER, Esq.

President of the Board of Managers
of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

SIR—The Executive Committee would beg leave to submit their Annual Report.

It is a great gratification to state that the Hospital for the Insane is in every way a success. A year ago your Committee was not altogether rid of the fear of injury to the buildings from the sliding of the hill in the rear of the structure. Now that apprehension is gone. The work of removing the broken ground was continuous during the year, and will be progressed with early in the coming spring. This earth is all needed to make a road over the eastern ravine, which has been arched by a stone culvert within the year. When this improvement is completed, there will be an excellent and commodious road to Pittsburgh, without danger from proximity to the railroad.

The purchase of the Gilleland mansion house and grounds, made, and paid for by individual benefactions, during the year, is of much importance to the Hospital, and is a source of congratulation.

The expense and outlay, for which warrants have been drawn on the Treasurer for the past year, are as follows:

For Salaries and Wages	$25,826 70
" Insurance	4,090 92
" Amusements	137 98
" General Expenses	81,652 71
" Grading, Excavating and Culvert	6,693 22
" Payment of Gilleland Mansion	3,500 00
Total	$121,901 53
Warrants withheld for want of funds in Treasury, as stated in Auditors' Report	5,150 74
Warrants issued and paid within the year	$116,750 79

Your Committee would also report, that the amount of the earnings of the Hospital at Dixmont, paid unto the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending this day, make an aggregate of $82,507.80.

Your Committee has invariably visited the Hospital every Tuesday, conferring with the Superintendent as to the wants of the Institution, and the comfort and care of the unfortunate inmates,

The bills have been scrupulously examined the first of every month, and we know of only one account that remains unsettled, on account of an informality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. LOOMIS, *Secretary.*

R. MILLER, JR., *Chairman.*

Report of the Finance Committee.

To the President and Board of Managers
of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, having been chosen as a Committee for the purpose, have carefully examined and audited the books, accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. J. A. Harper, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory, and with the exception of twenty-four outstanding warrants, Nos. 4239, 4278, 4284, 4286, 4289, 4293, 4295, 4301, 4304, 4306, 4314, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321, 4322, 4324, 4328, 4334, 4335 and 980, amounting together to $5,150.74, there is a precise agreement with the "Year Book" of the Executive Committee of Managers.

His statement for the fiscal year, commencing December 16th, 1870, and ending December 19th, 1871, is an accurate synopsis of the financial business of the Institution, during that time; and is herewith attached as a part of this Report. The balance in the Treasury is $1,610.50, and consists of subscription note, due Feb. 18. 1872, of $1,000; and cash in Bank, $610.50. Of the State appropriation of May 27, 1871, only the first instalment has been paid by the State Treasurer at the date of this settlement, being the warrant of the Governor of August 25, 1871.

The following is the Treasurer's account in brief:

Balance on hand Dec. 16, 1870	$ 11,696 21
Receipts since	106,724 07
Total	$118,420 28
Warrants of Executive Committee paid	116,809 78
Balance in Treasury	$ 1,610 50

The individual benefactions during the year are as follows:

From R. Miller, Jr., $300; from Chas. H. Spang, $1000; from Felix R. Brunot, $900; from John B. Jackson, $1000; from John Moorhead, $1000; from the Executor of Estate of Nancy Mitchell, of Erie Co., the avails of bequest $500 (less collateral inheritance tax and expenses), $473 82. Total, $4,673.82.

The Investment Funds are a worthless note of $40; a Plank Road bond $250, yet uncollected; and two bonds $1000 each of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the same as reported last year.

The Trust Funds, held by the Treasurer, are the "Brewer Fuel Fund," invested as follows: $10,000 in U. S. 5-20 bonds, and $13,400 in City of Pittsburgh five per cent. Compromise bonds; and the "Crawford Fuel Fund," of $10,000, in U. S. 5-20 bonds.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. MILLER, JR., ISAAC JONES,
P. H. MILLER, ALEX. NIMICK.

Statement of the Treasurer

of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, for the Year ending December 19th, 1871.

DR.

Balance per Settlement of December 16, 1870		$ 11,696 21
Appropriations of the State received:		
Warrants of Governor for balance of appropriation of Act approved April 6, 1870		11,000 00
Warrant of Governor for 1st instalment of appropriation, Sec. 28, Act May 27, 1871		8,250 00
Individual benefactions for the year:		
Approved note, due Feb. 18, 1872	$1,000 00	
Cash	3,673 82	— 4,673 82
Interest account, received		167 45
Earnings of the Hospital at Dixmont		82,507 80
Bills receivable, note paid		125 00
		$118,420 28

CONTRA. CR.

Warrants drawn on the Treasurer by the Executive Committee of Managers, paid:	
Outstanding warrant of last year	$ 58 99
Salaries and Wages warrants paid	25,247 95
Insurance warrants paid	3,790 92
Amusement warrant paid	137 98
General Expense warrants paid	77,458 72
Grading and Excavating warrants paid	6,615 22
Gilleland Mansion House property paid	3,500 00
Balance in Treasury	1,610 50
	$118,420 28

This balance consists of subscription note above stated	$1,000 00	
Cash in Bank	610 50	
		$1,610 50

J. A. HARPER,
Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19th, 1871.

Report of Committee on General Hospital.

To the President and Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on City General Hospital beg leave to report,

That during the past year the City Hospital has been conducted mainly under the arrangement referred to in our last report, as existing between this Committee and a Committee of the Board of the Soldiers' Home.

The report of the Curator, Major F. W. Heslop, now before us, states that at the date of his last annual report there were fifty-six patients in the Hospital, nearly all soldiers. Since then there have been admitted three hundred and four, of whom two hundred and forty-two were soldiers; two hundred and ninety-eight males and six females. There were three births during the year. Two hundred and sixty-five were discharged cured or relieved, and twelve died during the year.

The condition of the Hospital is good generally, but the arrangement for heating will require remodelling and new boilers, before next winter.

During the past year your Committee have made repeated efforts to arrange with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their occupancy of one hundred feet of ground along the front of the Hospital property, and the erection of a bridge across all the railroad tracks, giving safe and easy access to the Hospital, as referred to in our last Annual Report. Although some progress has been made, we regret to say that we are still without the bridge, but have strong expectations, founded on pledges and promises, that it will be constructed next season.

The danger and difficulty of getting to and from the Hospital is so fully set forth by the Curator, that we herewith insert his remarks on the subject:

"PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

"I hesitate to engage your valuable time in the reading of complaints against this corporation, as it seems almost impossible to

obtain redress for grievanees complained of, year after year. Still I cannot elose this report without again calling your attention to the dangerous condition of the rail road crossing near our entranee gate; it is beeoming worse and worse every year, and it is with much danger and diffieulty that patients are brought across the rail road to this Hospital. It sometimes oeeurs that a patient, whose case is urgent and one requiring immediate treatment, will be kept waiting, on aceount of obstruetion, thirty or forty minutes before he can cross the rail road, and enter the Hospital gate. A very painful case came under my notice only a few weeks ago. A young man who had been badly injured, was plaeed in a wagon for conveyanee to the Hospital; when he reached the crossing in Twenty-eighth street, it was, as is usual, obstrueted by a train of freight cars left upon the track, and with no person in eharge. That poor boy, with his mangled limb, his life's blood oozing from him, was kept waiting in the bitter cold upwards of half an hour before the crossing was cleared; when he did arrive at the Hospital he was in a dying condition, and died shortly after his admission. Drs. Buehanan and Addison Arthurs, who were in charge of this case, can corroborate my statement."

During the year your Committee have had repeated interviews with a Committee of the Board of "The Soldiers' Home," and it was evident from our first meeting, that the objeet of both Committees was the same, viz., the establishment of an endowed City Hospital for the care of sick, helpless and infirm, and those suffering from aecidents, ineluding disabled soldiers of the late war.

As the Pennsylvania Hospital has the buildings and ground of great value, and admirably fitted for the purpose, and as "The Soldiers' Home" hold in trust a large fund eontributed by benevolent citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for just sueh purposes, a union of these interests on mutual and satisfactory terms, was a very natural result. Although negotiations are not definitely closed, your Committee, as stated in their last annual report, "believe that the time is not distant when our city will have a well endowed Hospital, ready and able to perform more fully the wise and benevolent purpose of its ereetion."

Respeetfully submitted.

J. K. Moorhead, *Chairman.*

James M. Cooper, *Secretary.*

Dec. 1871.

JOHN B. M'FADDEN, *In account with Brewer Fuel Fund Committee.*

1871.		Dr.	
Jan. 11	To Cash per J. A. Harper, currency,	$670 00	
May 15	" " " gold,	300 00	
" "	" " " prem. on gold,	33 75	
Dec. 4	" " " currency,	335 00	
" "	" " " gold,	300 00	
" "	" " " prem. on gold,	30 00	
			$1,668 75
1870.		Cr.	
Dec. 23	By Cash—Balance due Treasurer,	$ 99 81	
	" Paid Bills—		
	Braddocks Field Gas Coal Co	346 84	
	Dickson, Stewart & Co	333 70	
	Pittsburgh Nat. Coal & Coke Co	122 60	
	Thos. Young	220 00	
	T. B. Stewart	116 20	
	E. J. Wilkins	101 03	
	W. M. Stewart	84 75	
	Pittsburgh Coal Co	61 55	
	J. L. Bigham	10 00	
	Armstrong, Grier & Co	7 50	
	J. Meskimen	2 50	
	Jas. T. Simpson	5 00	
	Wm. G. Johnston & Co	4 52	
	Postage and Stationery	2 00	
	James Brown	29 00	
			$1,547 00
	Balance on hand		$ 121 75

JOHN B. M'FADDEN, *In account with Crawford Fuel Fund Committee.*

1870.		Dr.	
Dec. 23	To Balance on hand per last settlement	$297 42	
1871.			
Jan. 4	Cash per J. A. Harper, gold	300 00	
" "	" " " prem. on gold	30 00	
			$ 627 42
	Balance due Treasurer		288 78
			$ 916 20
		Cr.	
	By Cash paid Bills—		
	Thomas Moore	$615 00	
	N. J. Bigley & Co	145 70	
	Wm. Flinn	60 00	
	Pittsburgh Nat. Coal & Coke Co	19 50	
	Dickson, Stewart & Co	55 00	
	Krebs & Bros., engraving and print'g orders	19 00	
	Postage and Stationery	2 00	
			$ 916 20
	Balance due Treasurer		$ 288 78

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined and audited the above accounts of John B. M'Fadden, Treasurer, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

GEO. A. BERRY,
ALEXANDER SPEER,
RICHARD E. BREED.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1871.

REPORT

OF THE

Physician and Superintendent of the Insane Department.

To the Board of Managers :

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with

CORRECTIONS.

Page 16, line 6, instead of "over 6 years of age," read "over 60 years of age."
" 25, " 6, " "or at the average," read "or an average."
" 25, " 18, " "$5.00 per month," read "$5.00 per week."

during cities, it did not visit us, and that our household has been spared from all accidents to which insane asylums are peculiarly liable. The institution, began years ago in fear but in faith, has been completed, and the past year has been one in which it has had not only an enlarged field of usefulness, but has accomplished in full measure its designs in restoring and ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate objects of its care.

At the date of my last report, there were in the Hospital 401 patients, of whom 237 were males, and 164 were females; since then 258 have been admitted, of whom 149 were males, and 109 were females, making a total number under treatment during the year of 386 males, and 273 females, or 659 in all.

The number discharged was 204, or 117 males and 87 females, leaving in the Hospital at the end of the year, Dec. 1, 1871, 455 patients, of whom 269 are males, and 186 are females. Of those discharged, 78 were restored, 48 were improved, 25 were unimproved, and 53 died.

The highest number at any time during the year was 455, the lowest 398, and the average was $427\frac{11}{100}$.

REPORT

OF THE

Physician and Superintendent of the Insane Department.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your rules and regulations, I have the honor of presenting to you the following statement of the operations of the Hospital, as my fifteenth annual report; and in doing so, it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure and sincere gratitude to a kind Providence, that I note the fact that officers, employees and patients have enjoyed general good health; that while a painful epidemic scourged the neighboring cities, it did not visit us, and that our household has been spared from all accidents to which insane asylums are peculiarly liable. The institution, began years ago in fear but in faith, has been completed, and the past year has been one in which it has had not only an enlarged field of usefulness, but has accomplished in full measure its designs in restoring and ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate objects of its care.

At the date of my last report, there were in the Hospital 401 patients, of whom 237 were males, and 164 were females; since then 258 have been admitted, of whom 149 were males, and 109 were females, making a total number under treatment during the year of 386 males, and 273 females, or 659 in all.

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The highest number at any time during the year was 455, the lowest 398, and the average was $427\frac{11}{100}$.

Since the opening of the Insane Department in 1856, the number of patients under treatment was 2,083, of whom there were 1,202 males, and 881 females; 1,628 have been discharged, of whom 671 were restored, 437 improved, 204 unimproved, 6 not insane, and 310 died.

Of the number admitted during the year, 22 were over 6 years of age, 62 from 40 to 60 years, and 174 from 10 to 40 years old; 146 were natives of the United States, and 112 were foreigners; 99 were committed by their friends, 105 by the several authorities having the care of the poor, 53 by orders of the several Courts in the Western District, and 1 by order of Governor Geary; 103 were supported by their friends, and 155 by city, county, or township authorities, and from all but one of the twenty-two counties in the Western District patients were admitted.

The total number under treatment during the year was 97 greater than during the previous one; while the average number was 56 greater, and the number at the end of the year was increased 54.

Of those admitted, 136 had been insane less than 6 months, 29 from 6 months to 1 year, and 93 for periods varying from 1 to over 30 years before admission. 52 were either epileptic, paralyzed, or wholly demented; so that of all received the probabilities for recovery were limited to 136, and for 93 there was scarcely a possibility of a cure ever being effected.

Of those restored, 61 had been insane before admission less than 6 months, and 17 for periods varying from 6 months to 4 years. Of 671 restored since 1856, 507 had been insane previous to admission less than 6 months, and 164 had been insane for periods varying from 6 months to 4 years. Thus the experience of year after year demonstrates the fact that the chances for recovery diminish rapidly in proportion to the duration of the insanity, and that when promptly placed under proper treatment the probability of recovery is fully as strong as that in any other disease.

Of 78 restored during the year, 49 were under treatment less than 6 months, and 29 for periods varying from 6 months to 4 years; and of 671 discharged restored since 1856, 453 were under treatment less than 6 months, 136 for periods varying from 6 months to 1 year, and 82 from 1 to 10 years.

It is apparent from these facts, that the chances for recovery

are, after the expiration of one year, so small that those who have been entirely neglected for that or a much longer period before being placed in the Hospital, cannot be expected to recover.

Of the 455 in the Hospital at the present date, 234 were insane before admission for periods varying from 1 to 30 years, 57 for periods less than 1 year, and 164 for periods less than 6 months; 112 of them are from 50 to 80 years of age; 20 have been residents of the Hospital from 10 to 20 years, 272 from 1 to 10 years, and 163 for periods less than 1 year; 37 are epileptic, 9 are paralyzed, 9 are idiotic, and a large proportion of the remainder are in a condition of mental and physical imbecility; 86 are considered curable, and 369 are not likely to recover.

With the Institution crowded to its utmost capacity by a class of patients such as those just described, the per centage of cures will necessarily be small, and the bill of mortality unpleasantly large.

Of those discharged improved during the year, some would have been added to the list of restored ones, had they been allowed a longer residence in the Institution. It too often happens, however, that after the more acute symptoms have subsided, and the patient has become calm in his behavior, the relatives resolve to try the experiment of a removal to home scenes, to learn, when too late, that they have frittered away all chances for recovery, and doomed a loved one to life-long lunacy.

Of the 48 who are reported as discharged improved, 28 had not been under treatment 6 months, while 20 had been residents of the Institution from 6 months to 10 years.

Of those who died during the year, 11 had been in the Hospital less than 1 month, 14 less than 6 months, 8 less than 1 year, and 20 from 1 to 15 years; 15 were from 40 to 50 years old, 4 from 50 to 60 years, and 12 from 60 to 80 years old; 26 were natives of the United States, 6 from Germany, 13 from Ireland, 5 from England, and 3 from other foreign countries; 8 were epileptics, 5 paralyzed, and 7 had organic disease of the heart; 14 had been insane less than 1 year, 22 from 1 to 5 years, 4 from 5 to 10 years, and 13 from 10 to 30 years; 7 of those reported as insane less than 1 year were from 50 to 75 years old, and were of that class whose insanity consisted of the childishness and imbecility incident to old age, who should have been cared for at their own homes, or at a home for aged persons, rather than among lunatics.

Others were confirmed invalids, having such forms of physical disease as precluded all hopes of recovery, but whose minds wavered sufficiently to enable those who by natural ties should have been induced to retain the care of them, to secure their commitment to the Hospital as insane. It is high time that it should be understood that the delirium which attends the latter stages of consumption is not insanity, and that the enfeebled intellect of a bed-ridden invalid is not a form of mania that will justify sons and daughters in evading a duty they owe the parent by committing them to the care of strangers at public expense.

Sad as I feel on every occasion when receiving such a patient, a feeling of thankfulness arises in my heart that the Hospital can afford a refuge to the infirm and to those stricken by age, who are forsaken by children and friends, and by its kind offices smooth their pathway to that bourne where I trust a better life awaits them.

Of those who died, 15 had consumption, 8 died of organic disease of brain, 2 of enlargement of heart, 1 from perforation of an aortic aneurism, 1 of strangulated hernia, 1 of epilepsy, 4 of old age (1 of whom was in a dying condition when admitted), 2 of inanition from persistent refusal of food (1 of whom was exhausted when received, and the other had a stricture of the pyloric orifice of the stomach), 1 of cerebral apoplexy, 2 of ulceration of bowels, 1 of erysipelas, 1 of pulmonary apoplexy, 1 of dropsy, 5 from exhaustion of chronic mania, 6 from exhaustion of acute mania, 1 from the exhaustion of acute melancholy, and 1 from the exhaustion of chronic melancholy.

From the foregoing statements it is quite evident that improper subjects have been committed to the Hospital; that its wards are almost entirely occupied by a hopeless class of patients; and that it is so crowded that other patients should not be received except as vacancies occur. How or in what manner such cases are admitted it is scarcely necessary to inquire. It is sufficient to know that they have all been received under one or other of the modes established by law—some by orders of Court, others by orders of the Directors of the Poor, or by request of friends on the certificates of two reputable physicians.

Many persons are disposed to regard the Institution as a comfortable home for the aged and infirm, and if by any possibility an

infirmity of mind can be detected, the patient is at once carried to the Hospital. Others seem to look on it as a convenient place of discipline—as an escape from misdemeanors, and a house of correction for refractory members of their families; and when an occasion arises, the certificates of insanity are secured, properly attested, and the patient is placed in the custody of the Institution; or if arraigned before Court for crime, the plea of insanity is made as an excuse, and the patient, as the least of two evils, is committed to the Hospital instead of to the prison. Having been adjudged insane by a competent jury, or by two reputable physicians, the patient cannot be refused admission, or be discharged until a sufficient period has elapsed for a careful study of the case.

A refusal to admit the patient when committed by Court would involve an arrest for contempt, and when presented on the certificates of physicians, would imply a want of ability or care on their part, or the influence of improper motives, that I would hesitate to convey.

In many counties where no poor-house has been provided, the Overseers of the Poor are frequently compelled to assume the care of some imbecile or paralyzed invalid, and finding it impossible to "farm out" the object of their care to "the lowest bidder," turn to the Hospital as the most convenient place to deposit their unwelcome burden. It is thus that improper subjects are accumulated in the Institution, and when once admitted it is a difficult matter to get rid of them, for every request "to remove," is met by the reply, "we have no place else to take them." If the Hospital continues to receive and retain such cases, it will, in a few years, cease to be a hospital for the insane, and will more properly be a home for the imbecile and the aged, for the paralytic and the epileptic, for the vicious and refractory, for the inebriate, as well as for those who have been guilty of crimes.

There are, in all institutions for the insane, just such cases, and along with them are others, who are proper subjects, but who are clamorous for a discharge—restless under restraint, and anxious to have their cases investigated. Such cases could be met, and the officers of the several institutions of the State would be relieved, if the "Board of State Charities" were empowered to examine all of this class, on request of either patient or superintendent, with

full power to discharge or cause the removal of those who in their judgment were not proper subjects for custody or treatment. The hospitals would thus be protected from the accumulation of unsuitable cases, and the community would have a guarantee that they were not used as Bastiles for the confinement of sane persons.

The Hospital has of late years become so fully occupied with chronic and incurable cases, that but little room remains for the more recent and curable class of patients. Of the whole number under treatment at this date, but 86 are considered curable, and 369 have little or no prospect of ever being restored.

This latter number constitutes a definite quantity, occupying their full proportion of the Hospital, and leaving to the more recent cases space that will admit but 86; or in other words, the Institution, as a curative one, is reduced to that of a building with capacity for the treatment of less than 100 patients.

Every year adds its full quota to this large class of incurables, and it is not difficult to calculate how long it will be until they will occupy the entire building, to the exclusion of all more recent and curable cases.

With a district composed of 22 counties, having a population of 1,009,349, and of these 1,262 insane, to furnish occupants for a building intended for 400 patients, the limit is soon attained, and in this Institution is already attained, by having 450 patients crowded into its various apartments.

As it is an impossibility to pack into a given measure more than will fill it, so is it impossible to crowd into this building more than fills it, and much more so is it impossible to crowd into it the 1,262 insane who are in the Western District.

The result necessarily is, that of the 594 persons who become insane every year, a large proportion, by being deprived of early and judicious care and treatment, will be added to the long list of incurables, who are a burden to themselves and others for a lifetime.

I do not desire to be understood as advising the return of the chronic insane from the Hospital to poor-houses, jails or dismal cells. By no fault of theirs have they passed the day of cure; and although neglected in their hour of need by those whose duty it was to provide relief, they are entitled to the same food and kind

care, with all that will ameliorate their condition and brighten their existence, as are the more recent cases.

On no principle of justice or humanity can any individual of the State be excluded from the benefits of the Institution, which he has contributed to establish, when through sickness or misfortune he requires its care: nor should he, when incurable, be subjected through a niggardly parsimony to cheaper or more meagre food. However willing his friends may have been to place him under treatment and restore him, they could not have accomplished this purpose; nor can they now, because there have not been, nor are there now, sufficient hospitals into which they may be admitted.

Among the chronic insane are many without friends or kindred, the daily care of whose lives has been calculated with a rigid economy and scant sympathy; and they have come to the Hospital to find a kindly resting-place on their way to the grave. Some of them, through physical infirmities and age, have outlived relatives and friends; others, having been defeated in life's hard struggle, or, incapable of the contest, have yielded to the "influence of malignant star," and found refuge and friends in the Hospital; many of them, no doubt, kind and holy men and women, having made their peace with their Maker, their moral accountability for the good or evil of their lives ended, are awaiting that last of life which will be to them the dawning of a better existence.

I can never look on this class of insane without deep interest. Many of them were formerly of good mind and pure heart. There was a time when they sustained the holy relation of father, mother, husband, wife, sister, brother, child, to a beloved household, and rejoiced in the happiness it imparted; there was a time when they were strong in the vigor of a robust frame; when the active intellect laughed at the thought of imbecility, and rejoiced in the exercise of its healthy powers; there was a time when the poor maniac was a wife and mother, and found in the tranquil scenes of domestic life the waters of peace and contentment; when the raving madman was the accomplished scholar, the eloquent pleader, the sagacious jurist, and the ornament of the society in which he moved; when that sad desponding one was animated with hope and noble ambition to distinguish himself in the service of humanity; when that fierce demoniac was the humble minister of Christ, the delight of weeping and listening audiences; when that

poor demented one, sitting on the ground, and ever and anon throwing up pebbles and catching them as they fall, was the statesman of towering intellect, whose eloquence thrilled the souls of men, and held them spell-bound. But how changed the scene! Their bright and splendid hopes have all perished, and their sun is gone down while it is yet day, and has sunk in darkness, leaving them to wander darkly on in the night of delirium. To some of these the Hospital has opened its friendly doors, and I trust will never close them; but where are those to look for relief who are clamorous for admission, whose wailing is heard in our streets, and of whose aggravated sufferings the world knows little, and too often disregards—cases the deep and hopeless wretchedness of whose condition has found no recorder among men, and the narrative of whose bitter experience is read only by themselves? Mercy alone can accomplish the task, assuming the form of humanity, as did the Holy One in the days of his flesh, softening the heart, unhoarding the wealth, prompting the soul to a work of love in the erection of another asylum, where all these sad demented ones may find a home.

That the benevolence of the people of Pennsylvania will ever be satisfied with asylums for the chronic insane, or the gathering of incurables into such hiding-places for the purpose of keeping them economically, I do not believe. Among those supposed incurable, are some who, after years of apparent hopelessness, may recover; and no one but Omniscience can determine when all hope is gone. For this reason, if for no other, they are entitled to all the advantages of a residence in a hospital where the prevailing object is their restoration. In no instance has it been otherwise than that the asylums for the chronic and incurable insane degenerate from day to day until they become, as has been forcibly if not beautifully expressed, "hells on earth," receptacles in which are concealed from public observation the broken monuments of a Commonwealth's inhumanity. The means of cure were not provided for them in season, and it is due to them that they shall not only be supported for life-time, but that their sufferings shall be ameliorated by every means humanity can suggest. It is a duty from which there is no escape, and the sooner that ample provision is made for all the insane, whether curable or not, the sooner will the burden cease to accumulate.

From the report of the Board of State Charities it appears that there are in the jails and poor-houses of Pennsylvania 1,292 insane persons, and that the average cost for the support of each inmate in thirty-five of the latter is $2.00, and in forty of the former is $3.25 per week. These sums of course do not include interest on cost of buildings and grounds, or the value of the products of the farms which enter into the support of the various almshouses and diminish the apparent cost. Estimating the cost of maintenance however at $2.00 per week, the 1,292 insane will require for their support each year the sum of $134,368, and will cost the community during eighteen years (the average duration of insane life) the enormous sum of $2,418,624.

This report having been made by the Agents of the State, comes with an authority that cannot be denied, and sets forth so fully the kind of treatment the insane receive for these expenditures of the bounties of a Commonwealth, that I may be pardoned for making the following extracts.

While they admit that the condition of the insane in several of the almshouses of the State is creditable, they assert "that in a majority of them this class of unfortunates is shamefully neglected, and that the time has gone by, when a disordered intellect should be held to have converted its human victim into a distempered brute, whose home should be akin to the sty or the stable, and whose lightest restraint should be perpetual incarceration within the limits of a cell."

"The care of the insane," they say "is usually unsuitable and inadequate. It is mostly entrusted to paupers, whose dulled sensibilities, infirm principles, and indolent dispositions, unfit them for any responsible or delicate service." "These institutions are generally wholly unsuitable for their care or even detention, their administration is based on the crudest ideas of mental disease, and is limited to the discovery of the most available methods of preventing them from harming anything or any persons but themselves."

"Instances of the most glaring abuses, not intentionally inflicted, but the results of incapacity and ignorance, could be given," and the opinion is freely expressed, "that the condition of the insane cannot be improved by continual confinement in close apartments and under the restraint of bolts and chains."

Of one such institution they say that "some of the inmates have

been kept in this deplorable condition for years, of another "there was one woman in the basement entirely nude, with straw for her bed, one side of the room was formed of slats for ventilation, while the adjoining room was used for vagrants;" of another, "the only provision for the insane is in the basement;" of another, "there are nine insane inmates, all chronic cases; but no classification is observed; all the nurses are paupers." A visit to another calls forth the comment that "the insane are not as well cared for as they might be; that the use of irons to control them belongs to another age, when bars, bolts and chains were almost the only means of restraint;" in another, "they found six insane and six idiotic, none confined or under any kind of restraint; the sexes were separated at night but not in day-time, the contents of the waste pipes were received into a large cess-pool directly under the hall of the building, and the poisonous effluvia arising from this deposit was such as to cause great mortality among the inmates." Of still another, "the insane occupy the back wing, which affords miserable accommodations. It contains five cells on each floor, with no provision for drainage except as it is carried from the floors into an open gutter in front, passed through the last cell of the row and thence through the outside wall. One insane man has been an inmate of this institution for thirty years; one insane female for a period of more than three years, and was in a state of entire nudity;" of another, "they found an insane man who had been there five months, in a state of nudity, with only straw in his cell; one female had a chain to her ankle, having been in the house about a month." In another, "they found two males and four females, one of the latter, who had been in the house about two years, was in a state of nudity, with only straw in her cell, and very filthy; her food was also on the floor." In another, "an idiotic boy was found in the same neglected condition, his reputed father being the uncle of his mother."

But why multiply these painful narratives. Enough has been given to show how much and what kind of care these unfortunate wards of the Commonwealth receive for the sum of $134,368 a year, and will receive during eighteen years for the sum of $2,418,624, unless the State provides other and more suitable places for their restoration to health.

It is safe to presume (and in this I am sustained by ample statis-

tics), that if these 1,292 insane who now drag out a wretched existence in jails and poor-houses had been placed under proper treatment before the expiration of six months after the invasion of insanity, 80 per cent., or 1,033 of them, would have been restored to health and usefulness, while only 20 per cent., or 259, would have remained to be supported for lifetime or at the average of eighteen years.

Admitting that the cost of such treatment would have been $5.00 per week for each one, the expense of restoring 1,033 or 80 per cent. by a treatment of six months would have been $134,290, and of supporting the uncured 20 per cent. at the same rate for eighteen years (their average life), would have been $1,212,120, or the expense of restoring 80 per cent. and supporting 20 per cent. for life would be $1,346,410, instead of $2,418,624, the sum which 1,292 insane now in the poor-houses will cost the community during a period of eighteen years. But if the whole number had been submitted to hospital treatment for a period of six months, at a cost of $5.00 per month, during which time 80 per cent. recover and 20 per cent. do not, the cost would be $167,960; and if the latter class are remanded to poor-houses and maintained at the present rate of $2.00 per week for lifetime, the sum of $471,380 will be added, making a total cost of $639,340, instead of $2,418,624, the sum they are now expending, accomplishing a saving of $1,779,284. To this should be added the value of the labor of the restored ones for the period of seventeen years and six months, during which they would, under other circumstances, have remained insane, a burden to others, consuming that which they have not earned, but now not only able to support themselves, but by their industry adding to the general wealth of the community.

Look at the question in whatever way you will, there is but one conclusion, and that is, that the same principles which control the ordinary business affairs of men apply with equal force in matters of public charity, and that a slight outlay in season may prevent great losses, while a misplaced niggardliness in expenditure may in the end entail great additional expense. It being admitted, then, that it is a wise economy, as well as a duty which society owes to those who fall before its diseases or its vices, to give every one an opportunity of restoration, the question arises, where are these 1,292 who are in poor-houses and jails, with those who are every

year becoming insane, to look for relief? Has Pennsylvania provided a sufficient number of hospitals to meet the emergency? Has she kept pace, in this work of charity, with her sister States?

In the Report of the Board of State Charities, to which I have already alluded, it is earnestly recommended that further provision for the insane be made, and they assert, "that when we compare the condition of the patients in the hospitals, cared for by alienists, and provided with every appliance for comfort, classification and treatment, with the inmates of almshouses, for the most part caged in cells, indiscriminately associated or wholly neglected, humanity and economy combine to determine our conclusions on this subject."

The propriety of establishing an additional hospital for the insane of the Northwestern portion of the State is recommended, and after the lapse of a year, "they perceive stronger reasons for expressing the same opinions." Again they say, "that all curable cases should be provided for in State hospitals, and that these institutions should be adequately extended." In Pennsylvania, two hospitals have been erected under State patronage, and a third one by the charities of the citizens of Philadelphia. Another is being constructed for the Northeastern district at Danville, and when this one is completed and all are filled to their utmost capacity, but 1,600 of the 4,375 insane will be accommodated.

In the 22 counties comprising the Western district, from which this Hospital receives its patients, there is a population of 1,009,349, and if there is one insane person to every 800 of that population, there are in the district 1,262 patients to be provided for. This Institution, with a capacity for 400, has already 450 patients, and should not, in justice to those under treatment, receive another one except as vacancies occur. Presuming that by some process 500 are crowded into its limited apartments, 762 will still remain to occupy the jails and poor-houses of the district. It is estimated that in every 1,700 of the population, one person becomes insane every year; so that instead of 762 there will be at the end of the present year 1,355 insane not receiving the care and treatment to which they are entitled, and need so much, but cannot obtain because the Commonwealth has failed to provide the place of cure. Shall these annually occurring cases be cast aside into receptacles until they become hopelessly incurable, and left to drag out their

long and wretched lives under the care of unpaid nurses, in the midst of scenes so vividly described by the agents of the State, where there daily subsistence shall be a matter of rigid and parsimonious calculation. The State having assumed the care of the insane, it is not just to deprive a portion of them of the means of cure, it is not humane to consign a portion of them to jails and poor-houses, and it is not economy to permit 80 per cent. of them, who might be cured and made self-supporting, to become incurable and a permanent burden to others. That the insane of the Western district require additional hospital accommodations, and that these annually occurring cases of insanity should be placed nowhere else, the following resolution adopted by the Board of State Charities as the result of their investigations fully sets forth:

Resolved, "That the Board of Public Charities, having witnessed the evils which result from the connection of insane asylums with almshouses, and believing that a wrong is done to the insane by classing them with paupers, hindering the public from estimating aright their claims to public sympathy and remedial treatment, disapprove of such an alliance, and believe that the best interests of this afflicted class of the people, and the duty of the State, concur in the establishment by the State of sufficient accommodations for the maintenance and treatment of all the insane who may not be cared for in private hospitals."

The Western district, with a population of 1,009,349, might be very properly divided so as to constitute a Northwestern district, consisting of the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, McKean, Venango and Warren.

This division would give to a hospital located at some convenient point a population of 321,635 from which to receive its patients, and would leave in the remaining counties a population of 687,714 for this Institution to accommodate, or in the former 402 and in the latter 860 insane persons.

To any one familiar with the counties named, I need not say that they contain an intelligent, energetic, industrious, population, who by developing their resources have invited a large influx of persons from abroad, and it requires no foresight to predict a population there that will in a few years outnumber that of any other ten counties of the State, with two exceptions. It is a district

in which are large cities and towns easy of access by railroads, and near either of which a hospital could be located with advantage to it, and be cherished by the people. I trust that those who enjoy the noble prerogative of legislating for the protection and relief of the helpless and unfortunate children of the Commonwealth, will comprehend the wants of the Western district, and by proper legislation establish a hospital of such dimensions, that it may, in connection with this one, accommodate all the insane who require custody or cure.

It may not be amiss in this connection to consider the course that must necessarily be adopted by this Institution at no distant day, if further provision is not made for the district, and that right speedily. By the 6th Sec. of the Act of 1855, and which has not been modified or repealed by any subsequent Act, it is determined "that the admission of insane patients from the several counties of the district shall be in the ratio of their insane population," and by the 9th Sec. of the same Act, "recent cases are to have the preference over those of long standing." Thus far no regard has been had to these provisions in the admission of insane patients, but all have been received. The result is, that those counties most easy of access to the Institution are more largely represented than their proportion would entitle them to.

Estimating the capacity of the Hospital at 400 patients, the following table will show the number each county would have if limited to its quota, as well as the representation from each county [illegible] spital at this date (Dec. 17th, 1871):

POPULATION AND QUOTA.			PRESENT REPRESENTATION.			
County.	Population.	Quota.	Public.	Private.	Totals.	Excess
Allegheny	266,985	106	151	48	199	93
Armstrong	43,385	17	6	2	8	
Beaver	36,132	15	13	3	16	1
Butler	38,484	15	18	2	20	5
Cambria	36,574	15	1	1	2	
Clarion	26,976	11	12	3	15	4
Crawford	63,876	26	26	2	28	2
Elk	8,315	4	1	...	1	
Erie	65,992	26	26	6	32	6
Fayette	43,357	18	19	5	24	6
Forest	4,183	2	1	...	1	
Greene	25,889	10	...	1	1	
Indiana	36,161	15	6	2	8	
Jefferson	21,699	9	5	...	5	
Lawrence	27,298	11	14	1	15	4
Mercer	49,931	20	14	4	18	
McKean	8,826	4	1	...	1	
Somerset	8,225	4	...	...	...	
Venango	47,940	19	10	2	12	
Washington	48,504	19	12	6	18	
Westmoreland	58,720	24	11	6	17	
Warren	23,897	10	7	...	7	
Totals	1,109,349	400	354	94	448	
Other States,					9	
Total number in House at date,					457	

I present these facts and figures to you, leaving it of course for you to determine whether the interests of the insane will be best subserved by over-crowding the Hospital or by enforcing the provisions to which I have briefly alluded. Some relief was anticipated by the transfer of a number of quiet, harmless men patients from this to the hospital in the 12th ward in the city, but recent arrangements having been made for the entire occupation of the latter as a general hospital, those already removed will have to be returned, to find their places fully occupied by others admitted during their absence.

To some few of the citizens of Pennsylvania belongs the honor of having been the first in the country to recognize the fact that the insane were susceptible of cure by judicious treatment, and the result of this recognition was the erection of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia in 1756.

To Virginia, however, belongs the credit of having in 1773 opened the first hospital for this afflicted class at the public expense.

In 1817 a small asylum was opened by the Friends at Frankford, near Philadelphia, but no provision was made by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania until 1851, when the Hospital for the Insane was opened at Harrisburg. Until this period the insane poor were left to find shelter in jails and poor-houses, and not until each of these institutions had been visited in person by that friend of the insane, Miss Dix, and the harrowing description which she gave in her "memorial" of "their unventilated rooms, narrow and dark cells, cheerless dungeons, cold and damp, with the accompanying trappings of iron balls, collars, fetters and chains," was spread before the Legislature and people of the State, was any movement made for their relief at public expense.

In 1856 the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital opened the insane department of their Institution, and on application to the Legislature for aid to extend their accommodations for this class of the afflicted, found not only that Legislature, but each succeeding one, ready and willing to appropriate the moneys of the Commonwealth for this purpose, and the result was the opening of the present hospital building in 1862, and the restoration of 671 patients to health and home.

In 1868, the State Medical Society having presented a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the facts in regard to the condition

of the insane throughout the State, and recommending "the erection of two new hospitals," a bill was passed organizing a Commission to purchase a farm and construct a hospital for the North-Eastern district. This institution, when completed, and those already mentioned, comprise all that has been done by the State or by its citizens for the amelioration of the insane. Pennsylvania, then, second only to New York in population, and having 4,375 insane, provides proper accommodations for only 1,600, or about one-third of the number.

Massachusetts, with a population of 1,457,385, and holding the seventh rank among the States, has constructed five large hospitals, is erecting a sixth one, and accommodates 3,199 of her 3,400 insane, or $\frac{16}{17}$ of the whole number. New York, with a population of 4,382,759, and of insane 5,000, has nine large State and corporate hospitals, and contemplates building another for the Western district. New Jersey, ranking seventeenth among the States as to population, and having one of the largest hospitals in the country, is undertaking the erection of another at a cost of $700,000, and intends to provide for all her insane. Maryland, ranking twentieth among the States as to population, and having 780 insane, has two large hospitals and is building two more. Kentucky, ranking eighth as to population, has two large hospitals and provides room for all her 1,433 insane. Connecticut, ranking twenty-fifth in population, has two large hospitals, and accommodates three-fourths of her insane. Illinois, ranking fourth as to population, provides for one-third of her insane, but is building two large hospitals and expects to accommodate all. Maine, with a population of 630,426, provides hospital accommodations for six-sevenths of her insane. I shall not trespass further by multiplying these statistics, or take up time with comments, leaving you to judge whether Pennsylvania has kept pace with her sister States in relieving her afflicted citizens. I feel confident, however, that the noble work of providing sufficient hospital accommodations for all the insane, whether curable or incurable, will not stop, and that any legislation involving expenditures to effect this object in the most thorough and enlightened manner will be sustained by every intelligent and benevolent citizen. It may be objected, that the cost of erecting hospitals for the insane is large, and that Pennsylvania has expended an unusually large sum already for this purpose. But are not all

large buildings expensive? Have not the prisons, refuges, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, cost large sums of money? Have not churches, hotels and even private residences cost more than hospitals? And it is not to be expected that a great institution, dispensing blessings from generation to generation can be established without involving as large an expenditure of money.

I have shown that Pennsylvania has not provided for as large a proportion of her insane poor as have many of her sister States, and so might I demonstrate, did space permit, that her expenditures, although liberal to certain classes of her dependent people, have fallen far short of the amount expended by other States for the insane. I must content myself by asking your attention to the following table, showing the cost of fifteen institutions for the insane, the date of their erection, and the number of patients each accommodates, and from it there will be no difficulty in estimating the sum of money yet to be expended before Pennsylvania will have discharged her full duty to this long neglected class:

Name.	When Opened.	Cost.	Capacity.
Maine Insane Hospital	1840	500,000	350
Kings County Lunatic Asylum	1855	564,000	700
Willard Asylum, N. Y	1869	544,000	500
New Jersey Lunatic Asylum	1848	450,000	500
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia	1841	700,000	475
Government Hospital for Insane	1855	600,000	350
West Virginia Hospital	1864	600,000	300
Indiana Hospital for Insane	1848	500,000	500
Illinois Hospital for Insane	1851	500,000	400
Wisconsin Hospital for Insane	1860	418,000	300
Iowa Hospital for Insane	1861	359,666	300
St. Louis County Asylum	1869	750,000	250
General Hospital for Insane, Conn	1868	325,000	230
California Insane Asylum	1853	425,000	600
Utica Asylum, New York		517,000	440

The following statistical tables, setting forth the ages, nativity, residence, civil condition, causes, duration and form of insanity, &c., &c., have been prepared with as much care as possible, considering the uncertain sources from which information in regard to the patients is obtained. They are intended to conform to the requirements of the Board of State Charities, and to the suggestions of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; but they do not do so as fully as I would desire, on account of certain facts, wanted now, not having been given or noted in the history of the patients who have been inmates of the Institution years since. It is well to remember that the "causes of insanity," as set forth in that table, are such as are assigned by the acquaintances or officials in whose care the patient is brought to the Hospital, and are, in a large majority of cases, wrong and the opposite of what is correct. The table giving the "causes of death," is valuable, from the fact that in a large proportion of cases there reported, *post mortem* examinations were made, and the causes, as stated, are correct.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Admissions and Discharges from Dec. 1st, 1870, to December 31st, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year	237	164	401
Admitted since December 1, 1870	149	109	258
Total treated during the year	386	273	659
Discharged—Restored	47	31	78
Improved	25	23	48
Unimproved	13	12	25
Died	32	21	53
Remaining December 1st, 1871	269	186	455
Average number during the year	.....	.....	427 11-15
Highest " "	.....	.....	455
Lowest " "	.....	.....	398

TABLE II.

Admissions and Discharges from April 1st. 1856, to December 1st, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	1702	881	2083
Discharged—Restored	385	288	673
Improved	246	191	437
Unimproved	113	89	202
Died	186	124	310
Not Insane	3	3	6

TABLE III.

Number admitted, treated and discharged since 1856.

	TOTAL.				DISCHARGED.										Total Discharges.	
	Admitted.		Treated.		Restored.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Died.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1856...	37	17	37	17	10	5	.....	2	2	...	...	.....	3	2	15	9
1857...	53	34	67	43	18	10	1	5	2	1	...	.....	5	1	26	17
1858...	48	35	96	61	24	10	7	6	5	3	...	.....	8	4	44	23
1859 ..	71	37	123	75	28	16	23	13	4	4	...	.....	7	3	62	36
1860...	56	53	117	92	29	17	20	11	4	7	...	.....	5	5	58	40
1861...	63	32	122	84	31	19	11	14	7	4	...	.....	6	4	55	41
1862...	35	36	102	79	18	7	8	22	6	3	...	.....	3	.....	35	32
1863...	49	39	116	85	19	17	13	8	1	3	...	.....	8	3	41	31
1864...	54	50	129	105	18	18	10	8	8	4	...	.....	8	2	44	32
1865..	64	57	149	130	17	17	13	12	4	1	...	1	4	6	38	37
1866...	76	59	187	152	26	24	14	12	10	8	...	.....	20	19	70	63
1867...	92	70	210	158	22	25	12	12	14	10	1	1	15	9	64	57
1868 ..	106	73	252	174	25	19	28	15	6	8	...	.....	20	10	79	52
1869...	119	82	292	204	23	23	31	11	19	13	2	1	22	17	97	65
1870...	130	98	325	237	30	30	30	17	8	8	...	.....	20	18	88	73
1871...	149	109	386	273	47	31	25	23	13	12	...	.....	32	21	117	87
Total..	1202	881	.....	.....	385	288	246	191	113	89	3	3	186	124	933	695

TABLE IV.

Ages of those admitted since 1856.

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.			1856 to Dec. 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Between 10 and 20 years	22	7	29	101	71	172
" 20 and 30 "	43	30	73	356	231	587
" 30 and 40 "	41	31	72	306	263	569
" 40 and 50 "	18	22	40	190	152	342
" 50 and 60 "	15	7	22	148	75	223
" 60 and 70 "	7	9	16	75	59	134
" 70 and 80 "	3	3	6	19	28	47
" 80 and 90 "	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Totals	149	109	258	1202	881	2083

TABLE V.

Civil condition of those admitted since 1856.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—December 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	53	53	106	479	403	882
Single	90	36	126	660	329	989
Widows	.....	19	19	.....	148	148
Widowers	6	.....	6	63	.....	63
Divorced	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Totals	149	109	258	1202	881	2083

TABLE VI.

Nativity of those admitted from Dec. 1st, 1870, to Dec. 1st, 1871.

NATIVITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pennsylvania	70	52	122
New York	6	2	8
Ohio	3	5	8
Massachusetts	1	.....	1
Maryland	2	.....	2
Germany	30	12	42
Ireland	20	24	44
Scotland	.....	2	2
England	7	5	12
Wales	4	1	5
France	.....	1	1
Switzerland	.....	1	1
Canada	3	.....	3
New Jersey	1	1	2
Virginia	.....	2	2
Italy	1	.....	1
Sweden	1	.....	1
Mississippi	.....	1	1
Total	149	109	258

TABLE VII.

How Committed.

	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—December 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
By Friends	54	45	99	.....	.....	1058
" Directors of the Poor	60	45	105	.....	.....	614
" Courts	34	19	53	.....	.....	404
" Governor	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
	149	109	258	.....	.....	2083

TABLE VIII.

How Supported.

	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—December 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
By Self or Family	57	46	103	.....	.....	1059
" City or County	92	63	155	.....	.....	1020
" Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	149	109	258			2083

TABLE IX.

Residences of Patients admitted from Dec. 1st, 1870, to Dec. 1st, 1871; and from 1856 to Dec. 1, 1871.

December 1st, 1870, to December 1st, 1871.		1856 to December 1st, 1871.	
PLACES OF RESIDENCE.	otal.	PLACES OF RESIDENCE.	Total,
Allegheny City	37	Allegheny City	205
Allegheny Co	40	Allegheny Co	461
Armstrong Co	8	Armstrong Co	47
Beaver Co	3	Beaver Co	110
Butler Co	12	Blair Co	1
Carbon Co	1	Butler Co	60
Cambria Co	3	Carbon Co	1
Clarion Co	10	Cambria Co	20
Crawford Co	18	Clarion Co	36
Erie Co	11	Clearfield Co	3
Fayette Co	10	Crawford Co	102
Greene Co	3	Elk Co	1
Indiana Co	6	Erie Co	96
Jefferson Co	3	Fayette Co	88
Lawrence Co	10	Forest Co	1
Mercer Co	5	Greene Co	21
Pittsburgh City	40	Indiana Co	57
Venango Co	6	Jefferson Co	18
Washington Co	12	Lawrence Co	62
Warren Co	6	Luzerne Co	1
Westmoreland Co	7	Mercer Co	46
Montana Territory	1	McKean Co	3
Ohio	2	Pittsburgh City	339
Texas	1	Philadelphia City	1
West Virginia	3	Somerset Co	2
		Venango Co	26
Totals	258	Washington Co	140
		Warren Co	26
		Westmoreland Co	71
		Colorado Territory	1
		Iowa	8
		Kansas	1
		Montana Territory	1
		Ohio	8
		Texas	1
		West Virginia	18
		Totals	2083

TABLE X.

Number each year since the beginning.

YEAR.	Whole number under treatment.	Average number during the year.	Number at the end of each year.
1856,	.....	.....	23
1857,	110	.....	74
1858,	157	80	90
1859,	198	98	100
1860,	209	107	111
1861,	206	115	110
1862,	181	108	114
1863,	202	119	130
1864,	234	151	158
1865,	279	182 1/2	204
1866,	339	206 2/5	206
1867,	368	239 1/4	247
1868,	426	273	295
1869,	496	322 1/2	334
1870,	562	371 3-11	401
1871,	659	427 11-15	455

TABLE XI.

Duration of Insanity before admission.

DURATION.	Dec. 1, 1870—Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—Dec. 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	57	53	110	457	340	797
Between 3 and 6 "	16	10	26	143	109	252
" 6 and 12 "	19	10	29	141	95	236
" 1 and 2 years	15	5	20	123	80	203
" 2 and 3 "	8	6	14	68	64	132
" 3 and 4 "	8	4	12	47	33	80
" 4 and 5 "	5	5	10	41	25	66
" 5 and 10 "	9	8	17	75	57	132
" 10 and 15 "	4	3	7	49	44	93
" 15 and 20 "	2	3	5	39	22	61
" 20 and 30 "	3	1	4	15	11	26
Over 30	3	1	4	4	1	5
Total	149	109	258	1202	881	2083

TABLE XII.

Number of the attack of those admitted.

NUMBER.	Dec. 1, 1870—Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—Dec. 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First,	120	74	194	885	642	1527
Second,	18	17	35	186	136	322
Third,	5	7	12	81	35	116
Fourth,	4	4	8	26	21	47
Fifth,	1	1	2	10	12	22
Sixth,	1	2	3	6	13	19
Seventh,	...	...	.....	1	6	7
Eighth,	...	1	1	...	8	8
Ninth,	...	1	1	...	1	1
Tenth,	...	...	.....	2	3	5
Thirteenth,	...	...	.....	...	1	1
Unknown	...	2	2	5	3	8
Total,	149	109	258	1202	881	2083

TABLE XIII.

Form of Insanity of those admitted.

FORM.	Dec. 1, 1870—Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—Dec. 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania	94	65	159	709	504	1213
Melancholia,	15	19	34	258	264	522
Monomania,	5	8	13	70	47	117
Dementia,	23	14	37	105	50	155
General Paralysis,	6	...	6	28	1	29
Imbecility,	6	3	9	32	15	47
Total,	149	109	258	1202	881	2083

TABLE XIV.

Re-admissions since 1856.

Number.	Males.	Females.	Times re-admitted.
154	95	59	2
29	13	16	3
10	7	3	4
1	1	...	5
1	...	1	6
1	...	1	9
1	...	1	11
1	...	1	12
1	...	1	13
1	....	1	14
1	....	1	15

TABLE XV.

Causes of Insanity of those admitted in 1871, *and from* 1856.

CAUSES.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.			1856—December 1, 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ill Health	8	16	24	143	190	333
Intemperance	26	5	31	191	26	217
Excessive Labor	6	3	9	30	6	36
Disappointment	1	6	7	40	46	86
Epilepsy	8	2	10	62	23	85
Religious Excitement	2	...	2	28	18	46
Puerperal	...	13	13	.....	108	108
Use of Opium	...	...	.....	4	3	7
Use of Ether	...	...	.....	.....	4	4
Loss of Sleep	..	...	.....	3	6	9
Inflammation of Brain	1	2	3	11	4	15
Use of Quack Medicine	...	...	.....	1	3	4
Excessive Study	...	1	1	12	2	14
Spiritualism	...	...	.....	2	2	4
Mental Anxiety	1	...	1	8	8	16
Domestic Difficulty	9	7	16	43	93	136
Stock Speculation	...	...	.....	1	.....	1
Pecuniary Difficulty	8	2	10	70	8	78
Palsy	...	...	.....	7	2	9
Injury to Head,	2	1	3	30	5	35
Litigation	...	...	...	7	1	8
Exposure to Sun	1	...	1	8	.....	8
Idiocy	4	2	6	12	8	20
Injury to Spine	1	...	1	3	.....	3
Injury to Leg	...	...	.....	2	.....	2
Disease of Ear	...	...	.....	1	1	2
Nostalgia	...	...	.....	1	2	3
Gun-Shot Wound	...	...	.....	1	.....	1
Andersonville Prison	1	..	1	2	.....	2
Use of Tobacco	...	...	.....	2	6	8
Want of Employment	...	...	.....	9	.....	9
Excesses	36	...	36	187	.....	187
Loss of Friends	1	5	6	14	42	56
Fear of Poverty	...	...	.....	5	2	7
Dyspepsia	...	1	1	19	8	27
Jealousy	...	...	.....	4	15	19
Fear of Starving	1	...	.....	1	.....	1
Destitution	...	...	1	1	9	10
Fever	...	3	6	19	16	35
Amenorrhœa	...	11	11	.....	30	30
Excitement	3	1	1	4	4	8
Eruptive Diseases	1	2	3	7	6	13
Fear	...	2	2	8	18	26
War Excitement	...	...	.....	18	3	21
Neuralgia	...	...	.....	2	.....	2
Old Age	1	4	5	16	19	35
Rail Road Accident	...	...	.....	1	.....	1
Chloroform	...	...	.....	2	.....	2
Desertion	1	7	8	1	13	14
Exposure to Cold	3	...	3	10	.....	10
Change of Life	...	1	1	.....	6	6
Abuse	...	4	4	.....	10	10
Hysteria	...	1	1	.....	1	1
Use of Camphor	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Unknown	22	7	29	147	105	252
	149	109	258	1202	881	2083

TABLE XVI.

Occupation of those admitted from Dec. 1st, 1870, to Dec. 1st, 1871; and from 1856 to December 1st, 1871.

MALES.

Occupation.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.	1856, to Dec. 1, 1871.	Occupation.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.	1856, to Dec. 1, 1871.
Farmers	29	314	Butchers	3	13
Laborers	24	255	Drovers	...	3
Auctioneers	...	1	Millers	2	5
Engineers	2	11	Inn Keepers	...	9
Tinners	...	5	Barbers	...	2
Bakers	1	2	Soldiers	...	22
Blacksmiths	4	20	Plumber	...	1
Pattern Makers	...	3	Watchmen	...	1
Potters	...	5	Chain Maker	...	1
Saddlers	...	3	Plasterer	...	3
Painters	2	9	Iron Rollers	...	3
Brewers	...	3	Nail Cutter	1	2
Horse Dealer	...	1	Actor	...	1
Horse Trainer	...	1	Gilder	...	1
Carpenters	3	30	Chemist	...	1
Draymen	1	7	Steamb't Capt	...	1
Teachers	2	19	Fireman	...	1
Alderman	...	1	Huckster	...	1
Policemen	...	3	Paupers	5	8
Pump Makers	...	1	Unknown	...	1
Dentists	...	4	None	21	94
Organ Builder	...	1	Insurance Ag't	1	1
Coopers	2	6	Oil Producers	3	3
Photographer	...	1	Confectioner	1	1
Bricklayers	1	5	Apprentice	1	1
Boatmen	1	16	Sailor	1	1
Clerks	7	40	Jeweller	1	1
Merchants	4	33	Surveyor	1	1
Gardeners	3	10			
Lawyers	1	6			
Cloth Dresser	...	1			
Tobacconist	1	5			
Students	1	14			
Stone Masons	1	5			
Lumbermen	1	2			
Hatter	...	1			
Cabinet Makers	...	3			
Moulders	...	12			
Miners	7	51			
Shoemakers	3	20			
Carver	...	1			
Printers	2	13			
Brickmakers	...	1			
Ministers	...	9			
Upholsterer	...	1			
Wagon Makers	1	3			
Watch Makers	...	2			
Druggists	...	3			
Musicians	..	2			
Locksmiths	...	2			
Tailors	...	14			
Physicians	1	7			
Machinists	...	12			
Glass Blowers	1	6			
Peddlers	2	13			

FEMALE.

Occupation.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.	1856, to Dec. 1, 1871.	Occupation.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.	1856, to Dec. 1, 1871.
Domestics	14	105	Wife Peddlers	1	4
Seamstresses	1	42	" Glassbl'rs	1	4
Nurses	...	5	" Clerks	1	7
Milliners	2	8	" Teachers	..	1
Housekeepers	..	11	" Soldiers	...	6
Teachers	...	4	" Coachm'n	...	4
Confectioners	...	3	" Saddlers	1	5
Laundresses	1	2	" Brewer	...	1
Dau's Farmers	6	77	" Gunsmith	...	1
" Teachers	1	12	" Barbers	...	3
" Laborers	1	18	" Silverpl'r	...	1
" Carpenters	...	6	" Editor	...	1
" Mouiders	1	4	" Optician	...	1
" Butchers	...	2	" Boilerm'r	...	1
" Grocer	...	1	" Cooper	...	2
" Shoemak's	1	1	" Tinner	...	1
" Lawyers	...	2	" Boatmen	...	3
" Soldiers	...	1	" Drover	...	1
" Ministers	...	1	" Blacks'th	...	4
" Clerks	...	2	" Tanner	...	1
" St'mb'tm'n	...	1	" Grocer	...	1
" Printer	...	1	" Gardeners	2	4
" Bakers	...	2	" Innkeep's	..	5
" Glassbl's	1	1	" Engin'rs	...	3
" Jeweller	...	1	Wd's Farmers	7	33
" Physicians	...	2	" Laborers	1	27
" Tailor	...	1	" Minister	...	1
" Distillers	1	4	" Tobaccon't	...	1
" Innkeep'r	...	1	" Miners	...	4
" Bricklayer	...	1	" Grocers	1	3
Wife Painter	1	7	" Printers	1	3
" Farmer	6	94	" Jeweller	...	1
" Laborers	12	96	" Innkeep's	...	4
" Carp'ters	2	18	" Saddlers	...	3
" Miners	2	16	" Bakers	1	12
" Photogr's	1	3	" Clerks	...	2
" Draymen	...	1	" Glassbl'r	...	1
" Manuf's	...	1	" Sailor	...	1
" Collectors	...	5	" Butchers	1	4
" Shoem'k's	...	7	" Bl'cksmith	...	2
" Weavers	...	2	" Physicians	1	6
" Physicians	3	7	" Stonem'n	1	2
" Mech'ics	2	4	" Shoem'ker	...	2
" Millers	...	5	" Tanner	...	1
" Printer	...	1	" Merchant	1	3
" Plumbers	...	3	Unknown	...	11
" Ministers	...	6	Paupers	3	5
" Moulders	...	5	None	11	25
" Tailors	...	11	Wife Jeweller	1	1
" Confect's	...	4	" Alderman	1	1
" Lawyers	...	2	" Oil Man	1	1
" Merch'ts	5	14	" R. R. Man	1	1
" Machin'ts	2	9	Wds' St'mb'tm	1	1
" Butchers	...	3	" Watchm'n	1	1
" Brickl'rs	1	6	Tailoress	1	1

TABLE XVII.

Duration of Insanity before admission, and power committing, of Restored Patients.

DURATION.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.				1856—December 1, 1871.			
	By Court.	By Directors of Poor.	By Friends.	Total.	By Court.	By Directors of Poor.	By Friends.	Total.
Not exceeding 2 months	8	15	15	38	24	94	228	346
Between 2 and 4 "	5	6	7	18	20	29	68	117
" 4 and 6 "	1	2	2	5	7	9	28	44
" 6 and 12 "	1	3	1	5	10	23	40	73
" 1 and 2 years	.....	3	3	6	14	7	31	52
" 2 and 3 "	.....	.....	2	2	3	4	5	12
" 3 and 4 "	.....	1	1	2	3	1	8	12
Over 4 years	2	.....	.....	2	4	3	8	15
Total.....	17	30	31	78	85	170	416	671

TABLE XVIII.

Period of Residence in the Hospital, and condition of those discharged.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.				1856—December 1, 1871.				
	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Not Insane.
Less than 1 month...	2	4	1	11	47	27	20	71	2
Between 1 and 2 months	9	7	2	4	77	26	14	31	4
" 2 and 3 "	12	5	1	3	121	59	16	23	.....
" 3 and 4 "	7	5	4	4	88	60	21	18	.....
" 4 and 5 "	5	2	3	1	51	26	11	12	.....
" 5 and 6 "	14	5	2	2	69	32	17	14	.....
" 6 and 9 "	9	4	.....	6	83	60	15	22	.....
" 9 and 12 "	11	2	2	2	53	39	17	16	.....
" 12 and 15 "	3	1	2	2	39	25	19	16	.....
" 15 and 18 "	2	2	2	3	12	19	13	11	.....
" 18 and 24 "	1	2	.....	2	13	15	7	12	.....
" 2 and 3 years	2	2	3	4	12	22	18	22	.....
" 3 and 4 "	.....	1	1	2	2	9	9	7	.....
" 4 and 5 "	1	3	.....	1	3	12	.....	9	.....
" 5 and 10 "	.....	2	2	5	1	5	7	18	.....
" 10 and 15 "	.....	1	....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....
Total..	78	48	25	53	671	437	204	310	6

TABLE XIX.

Duration of Insanity before admission of those remaining Dec. 1st, 1871.

DURATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than three months	55	50	105
Between 3 and 6 "	39	20	59
" 6 and 12 "	35	22	57
" 1 and 2 years	30	16	46
" 2 and 3 "	15	9	24
" 3 and 4 "	12	5	17
" 4 and 5 "	9	7	16
" 5 and 10 "	54	30	84
" 10 and 15 "	10	11	21
" 15 and 20 "	6	10	16
" 20 and 30 "	2	5	7
Over 30 years	2	1	3
Total	269	186	455

TABLE XX.

Ages of those remaining in the Hospital Dec. 1st, 1871.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years	2	..	2
" 15 and 20 "	12	5	17
" 20 and 25 "	30	13	43
" 25 and 30 "	44	21	65
" 30 and 35 "	44	24	68
" 35 and 40 "	42	30	72
" 40 and 50 "	28	48	76
" 50 and 60 "	44	27	71
" 60 and 70 "	18	12	30
" 70 and 80 "	5	6	11
Total	269	186	455

TABLE XXI.

Period of Residence of those remaining in the Hospital Dec. 1*st*, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 3 months	34	26	60
Between 3 and 6 months	26	19	45
" 6 and 12 "	35	23	58
" 1 and 2 years	48	35	83
" 2 and 3 "	31	18	49
" 3 and 4 "	27	15	42
" 4 and 5 "	13	12	25
" 5 and 10 "	46	27	73
" 10 and 15 "	6	7	13
" 15 and 20 "	3	4	7
Total	269	186	455

TABLE XXII.

Prospect of those remaining in the Hospital Dec. 1*st*, 1871.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Curable	39	47	86
Incurable	230	139	369
Total	269	186	455

TABLE XXIII.

Complications in some of those remaining Dec. 1st, 1871.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Epileptic	27	10	37
Homicidal	27	5	32
Paralytic	8	1	9
Suicidal	4	7	11
Idiotic	6	3	9

TABLE XXIV.

Mortuary Record.

MALE.

Number.	Age.	Nativity.	Causes of Insanity.	Form of Insanity.	Whole Duration of Insanity.	No. of Attack.	Period of Residence.	Complications.	Causes of Death.
1	29	Pennsylv'ia...	Masturb.....	Ac. Mel.....	10 yrs., 1 m..	1st..	10 years.....	Consnmption.....	Exhaustion from Ch. Melanc
2	30	Ireland.....	Epilepsy.....	Ch. Mania...	13 yrs., 7 ms.	1st..	3 yrs. 7 ms...	.....	Consumption.
3	25	Pennsylv'ia...	do.	do. ...	17 yrs.....	1st..	17 days.....	Refusal of food...	Exhaustion from Ch. Mania.
4	34	do. ...	do.	do. ...	11 yrs. 10 ms.	4th..	11 yrs. 4 ms..	....	do. do. do.
5	66	Ireland.....	do.	do. ...	22 yrs	1st..	7 years...	....	Dropsy and Diarrhœa.
6	31	Germany.....	Domest. dif.	Ac. Mel.....	1 yr., 8 ms...	1st..	1 yr. 2 ms....	Heart Disease...	Perforat'n of Aortic Aneuris:
7	15	Pennsylv'ia...	Epilepsy.....	Idiocy.....	15 yrs	1st..	2½ ms	.....	Epilepsy.
8	40	Germany.....	Masturb.....	Ch. Mania...	2 yrs., 5 ms...	1st..	2 yrs. 3 ms...	.....	Consumption.
9	67	Ireland.....	Ill health....	do. ...	1 yr. 6 ms....	2d...	1 yr. 3 ms....	Diarrhœa.....	Exhaustion. Chronic Mania.
10	52	Germany.....	do. ...	Ac. Mel.....	18 days.....	2d ..	4 days.....	Moribund when admitted.	Inanition—Refusal of Food.
11	43	Ohio	do. ...	Paresis.....	1 yr. 9 ms....	1st..	9 months.....	Palsy	Organic Disease of Brain.
12	35	Ireland...	Masturb.....	Ch. Mania ..	7 yrs. 4 ms...	1st..	2 yrs. 4 ms...	Heart Disease.....	Consumption.
13	25	do.	Masturb.....	do. ...	4 yrs. 6 ms...	1st..	3 yrs. 11 ms..	do. ...	do.
14	75	England.	Old Age.....	Sen dement.	4½ ms	1st..	16 days.....	do. ...	Old Age.
15	41	Pennsylv'ia...	Poverty.....	A'. Mel.....	2 ms.....	2d...	6 weeks.....	do. ...	Consumption.
16	34	Germany.....	Overwork ...	Ac. Mania...	10 ms..	1st..	7 months.....	Consnmption.....	Exh't'n fr. Ac. Man.&Dirrrh
17	45	Ireland.....	Pecun'y dif.	do. ...	1 yr. 4 ms	1st..	4 months.....	... .	Exhaustion from Ac. Mania.
18	25	Pennsylv'ia...	Masturb.....	Ch. Mania...	4 yrs 3 ms....	1st..	2½ do.	Pyloric Stricture & ref 'l of food.	Inanition.
19	48	Pennsylv'la...	Intemp'nce..	Paresis.....	1 year.....	1st..	10½ mos.....	Palsy	Organic Disease of Brain.
20	83	Ireland.....	do.	Dementia.....	15 ms.....	1st..	11 do	.....	Pulmonary Apoplexy.
21	44	Wales.	Exposure....	Ac Mania...	3 ms.....	2d...	28 days.....	.....	Enlargement of Heart.
22	31	Pennsylv'ia...	Masturb.....	Ch. Mania...	2½ years.....	1st..	13 months...	.....	Consumption.
23	61	Germany.....	Int mp'nce..	Ac. Mania...	2 weeks.....	2d...	6 days	Refusal of Food..	Exhanstion from Acute Mani
24	23	Pennsylv'ia...	Masturb.....	Dementia.....	4 yrs. 3 ms...	1st..	1 yr. 3 ms. ..	Chr. inflmmation of bowels	Consumption.
25	43	Germany.....	Domest. dif..	Paresis.....	4 yrs 6 ms...	1st..	2 yrs. 7 ms...	Disease of Lungs.	Organic Disease of Brain.
26	60	Ohio	do.	Ac. Man.....	2 weeks.....	4th..	6 days	Hernia..	Exhaustion from Ac. Mania.
27	75	England.....	Intemp'nce..	do.	1 yr. 4 ms.....	3d...	4 months.. ..	Heart Disease....	Erysipelas.
28	40	do.	Pecun'y dif.	Paresis	4½ years.....	1st..	6 do.	Palsy	Organic Disease of Brain.
29	40	New York....	do.	Ac. Mel.....	4 weeks.....	4th..	20 days.....	Refusal of Food..	Exhaustion fr. Acute Melan.
30	53	do. ...	Intemp'nce..	Paresis	3 years.....	1st..	9 months.....	Palsy.....	Organic Disease of Brain.
31	40	Scotland.....	Excitement..	Ch. Mania ..	4 years.....	2d...	1 yr. 7 ms....	Bronchitis and Dis'e of Heart.	Ulceration of Bowels.
32	21	Pennsylv'ia...	Inj. to head..	do. ...	4 years.....	1st..	1 mo. 21 dys.	Refusal of Food.	Consumption.

FEMALES.

1	73	France.....	Old Age.....	Senile Dem..	10 years... ..	1st..	1½ months..	Chron. Diarrhœa	Old Age.
2	51	Pennsylv'ia..	Abuse	Ch. Mania....	1¾ do.	1st..	1⅓ years....	.....	Exhaustion Ch. Mania.
3	45	do. ..	Unknown ...	Dementia.....	9 yrs. 9 ms...	1st .	9 months.....	Refusal of Food..	Consumption.
4	49	Massachus...	Ill health....	do.	4½ months..	1st..	2 do.	.....	Organic Disease of Brain.
5	51	Ireland..	Abuse	Ch. Man.....	13 years.....	1st..	1 do.	....	Consumption.
6	15	Pennsylv'ia..	Congenital ..	Idiocy.....	15 do.	1st.	3 do.	.....	Apoplexy (Cerebral).
7	35	Ireland.....	Puerperal ...	Ch. Man.....	4 yrs 11 ms.	1st..	4 yrs. 8 ms...	.. ..	Consumption.
8	22	Pennsylv'ia..	Ill health....	Dementia.....	2 months.....	1st..	1 month.....	Ulcer'n of Stom..	do.
9	14	do. ..	Congenital ..	Idiocy...	14 years.....	1st..	1 yr. 9 ms....	Epilepsy.....	Organic Disease of Brain.
10	23	Ohio.....	Epilepsy.....	Ch. Man.....	12 yrs. 8 ms.	1st.	8 months....	.....	Consumption.
11	68	Ireland..	Poverty.....	do.	11 years.....	1st..	8 ye ars.....	Palsy	Organic Disease of Brain.
12	43	Pennsylv'ia..	Ill health....	Ac. Man.....	5 months,....	2d ..	4½ months...	.....	Ulceration of Bowels.
13	34	Ireland.....	Overwork,...	Ch. Man.....	11 yrs. 3 ms..	1st.	7 yrs 3 ms...	Hip-joint disease	Disease of Heart.
14	44	do.	Ill health....	Dementia.....	8 yrs. 9 ms...	1st..	8 yrs. 8 ms ..	.....	Strangulated Hernia.
15	70	Pennsylv'ia..	Old Age.....	do.	5 yrs. 5 ms...	1st..	5 months.....	Diarrhœa..	Old Age.
16	46	Scotland.....	Ill health....	do. . ..	3 yrs. 2 ms...	1st..	8 months.....	.....	Consumption.
17	67	Pennsylv'ia..	do.	Ac. Man.....	6 months.....	1st..	4 months.....	Refusal of Food..	Exh. fr. Ac. Man.& Dysenter
18	72	England.....	Old Age.....	Dementia.....	7 do.	1st..	1 month.....	....	Old Age. Moribund wh. adm'
19	37	Pennsylv'ia..	Abuse	Ch. Man	1 yr. 7 ms.....	1st..	3½ months..	Ulcerated Bow's.	Consumption.
20	64	do. ..	Ill health....	Ac. Man.....	4 weeks.....	2d...	6 days	Refusal of Food..	Exhanstion fr. Ac. Mania.
21	38	Ireland.....	Epilepsy	Ch. Man.....	3 yrs. 7 ms...	1st .	2 yrs. 7 ms...	Org. Dis. of Brain & Consnmpt'n.	do. do. Chron Mania.

GENERAL REMARKS—IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

During the year the extensions to the rear portion of the centre building have been completed, giving on the one side an addition to the kitchen and a large store room for groceries. On the other side, the extension contains a large room for baking and an addition to the Superintendent's dining room. This addition to the dining room has been neatly but not extravagantly furnished, and the walls have been beautifully papered, sized and varnished. To Mr. Reuben Miller, Jr., we are indebted for "the papering" at a cost of $100, and for a handsome set of silver ware for the side-board; to Mr. Benj. Bakewell for six articles of glassware; to Mr. W. W. Wallace for a marble slab for "radiators," and to Mr. J. W. Woodwell for a donation of $50 in price of side-board. The kitchens have been thoroughly refurnished with new and improved apparatus for cooking by steam, and an "imperial range," nineteen feet long, from Messrs. Bramhall, Deane & Co., of New York. It is due to these gentlemen, to whom we are indebted for a donation of $150 in the price of "the range," that I should acknowledge in this Report my entire satisfaction with the apparatus, and to say that after a year's use I know of none that are superior to theirs in any particular.

Very important alterations have been made in the heating apparatus by the substitution of "Gold's cast iron radiators" for the old coils composed of pipe, which were intended to heat the centre building and one block on either side. The 4 inch main steam pipes were removed from the floor of the corridors and placed on a line above the radiators, allowing a more ready return of condensed steam through the radiators and return pipes to the boilers. To prevent condensation of steam, except where desired, all exposed pipes have been coated with "salamander cement felting" or wrapped with the ordinary hair felt. The pump formerly in use for returning the hot water from the tank to the heating boilers having proved inefficient, a "Cameron pump" of sufficient capacity was purchased and put in place, and has thus far given entire satisfaction. The boiler used for pumping water from the river to the reservoir having been in use ten years and well worn, it was thought best by your Executive Committee to purchase a

new one, and to make an addition to the building for its accommodation

This addition consists of a room 40 feet long, 15½ feet wide and 10 feet 3 inches high, the walls are 18 inches thick, with foundation on the river side 12 feet deep, 4 feet thick at the base, battering to 2 feet at the surface of the ground, and all is well built of stone and roofed with iron. The old boiler occupies its former position, and will in due time be thoroughly repaired and kept as a reserve in case of accident to the other one.

The road leading from the "upper boiler house" to the coal landing and past the barn and ice house, has been paved and macadamized. A stone culvert was constructed in the ravine forming the eastern line of the Hospital property, over which a road is being made by the earth that is removed from the rear of the Hospital building. This culvert is 120 feet long, 4 feet wide, 7 feet high, and the walls are 2 feet thick. At the north end or opening are wing walls 12 feet long and 5 feet high, and at the south end are abutments 4 feet wide and 9 feet high. This work was begun on the 15th day of August, and finished on the 5th day of September. In the spring an addition of 30 feet will be made, making a total length of 150 feet.

Although the hill in the rear of the building has not shown a disposition during the year to move as it did before, it was thought more prudent to continue the excavation until a grade was obtained that would insure entire safety. Accordingly preparations were begun on the 3d of August by the cutting of cross ties, making dump cars, quarrying stone, laying of railroad from the Hospital to the culvert previously alluded to, and on the 28th of the same month the excavating was commenced and continued until November 13, during which time it was estimated that 15,000 cubic yards of earth were removed. This railroad was so constructed that the loaded cars, controlled by strong brakes, descended by their own gravity, and, when emptied, were brought back by horses.

In this grading of the hill fully thirty patients were engaged under the care of three attendants, and demonstrated by their energy in pushing forward the work, that their labor, when properly applied, is useful to themselves and valuable to the Institution.

The grading and excavating, the construction of the culvert and

the addition to the pump-house, the paving and macadamizing of the road as well as all other out-door work, was under the immediate direction of our farmer, Mr. Jacob W. Robinson, and I would be doing injustice to him if I did not acknowledge his attention, energy and ability in bringing about the best results at the least expense.

In the Hospital the every-day repairs have been made, new carpeting and furniture has been supplied, several wards have been frescoed, and I trust you will find that the Hospital in its general tidiness improves with age.

It will suffice to say that the beneficial effects of the dancing parties, the magic lantern exhibitions, concerts, lectures, gymnastics, billiards, bagatelle, and other forms of recreation, have shown that I do not attach too great importance to this department of the treatment of the insane and the utility of such means of restoring the disturbed mind to a more healthy mode of action. Hence these entertainments have been varied as much as possible, so as to secure the greatest amount of interest on the part of the patients; and I am under obligation to Manager Beamer, of the Opera House, for suggestions, and to the Secretary of your Board, John A. Harper, Esq., for assistance in this direction, by securing for the Institution a complete outfit of theatrical scenery. To other parties we are also indebted, and their services will be duly acknowle lged hereafter. The introduction of this scenery has excited new interest and given unusual prominence during the year to such entertainments, resulting in the organization of a minstrel and dramatic troupe among our male attendants, under the direction of the Supervisor, and of frequent exhibitions of tableaux by the female attendants and patients, under the direction of the Matron. In addition to these we have been enabled to secure the gratuitous services of professional actors from the theatres of the city, as well as concerts from several musical associations, and have the kind offer of their services at any time that our amateur performers grow weary in their work.

The Library for the female wards, commenced last year by the generous efforts of Miss D. L. Dix and Miss Mary Moorhead, has had large additions not only from them but from other friends of the Institution.

We are indebted to Mrs. Isaac Jones, for 101 volumes; Mrs. Spratt for 105 volumes; to the U. P. Board of Publication, per James McCandless, Esq., for 35 volumes; to Wesley George, Esq., for $10, and to the Presbyterian Church, Mercer, Pa., per Miss M. J. Deemer, for $7, with which 24 volumes were purchased. The female attendants placed in the hands of the Matron $8, Captain John L. Rhodes $5, and Mrs. Spratt $5, with which she purchased books for the Library. To Miss D. L. Dix we are indebted for 12 volumes of her own interesting and comforting work, entitled "Private Devotions," and also for purchasing 73 volumes with money placed in her hands for that purpose by Miss Moorhead. To the general Library, Hon. H. Warner has donated 4 volumes "Bates' Report Pennsylvania Volunteers," "The Auditor General's Report" and "Smull's Hand-Book;" Hon. John Scott donated "Morgan on Consanguinity;" Surgeon General Barnes, "The Report on Barracks and Hospitals;" Hon. W. Worthington and Hon. O. H. Miller, copies of "Report of Board of State Charities." To W. S. Haven, Esq., we are indebted for binding books for this Library to the amount of $14.75, and to A. G. Oakley, Esq., for labor in constructing the case for the same.

Never since the opening of the Institution have the Managers, officers and employees of the Hospital contributed so largely towards making the various holidays of the year agreeable to the patients. The Fourth of July was observed with enthusiasm. Extensive arrangements had been made for a picnic, but the weather proving unsuitable, tables were arranged in two halls of the Institution, to which all patients were invited and enjoyed an ample feast. The firm of Dilworth, Harper & Co. contributed 100 pounds of candies for the occasion, and the sum of $70.60 was collected among the officers and employees of the house, with which fireworks were purchased for the evening's entertainment. We are indebted to Messrs. John Holmes, R. Miller, Jr., and Isaac Jones for a donation from each of $30, with which to purchase oysters for Christmas, Thanksgiving and New Year's day; to Messrs. Jno. Porterfield & Co. for 100 pounds candies and two dozen cans peaches, and to Messrs. McCandless, Jamison & Co., Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. and James Caldwell, for large lots of trinkets and goods from which to make up a Christmas present for

every patient in the house. All these gentlemen have the thanks of every one capable of appreciating their kindness, and in behalf of those who cannot, I extend them my thanks. These donations, with the other good things of the season provided for the patients, enabled them to realize that although secluded from the outside world, they were not deprived of the pleasures and luxuries which gladdened the homes of their more fortunate friends.

That the patients might, in so far as was consistent with their welfare, enjoy all the comforts they were accustomed to through life, and be induced to preserve whatever of good habits remained after becoming insane, arrangements were made by which the services of licentiates of the theological seminaries in the city were secured, and sermons were delivered, except for a short season, on every Sabbath during the year. Occasionally the services of more experienced ministers of various denominations were obtained, and in this way the preferences of all classes of our people were in a great degree satisfied. To Revs. Shields and Fulton I am indebted for kind offices in securing for me persons to occupy the pulpit.

On the first intimation of the approach of an epidemic of variola, unusual precautions were promptly adopted to prevent its invading the Hospital, by a thorough vaccination of over five hundred of our people, fully three-fourths of whom were more or less unprotected, and the result has been that, although the neighboring cities have been scourged, not a case or a symptom of the disease has occurred in the Institution. I desire in this public manner to acknowledge the kindness of Dr. J. C. Hupp, of Wheeling, West Virginia, for generously furnishing "vaccine" sufficient to accomplish this object, and in the fact that a pestilence has been warded off from these afflicted ones, he will, I know, find an ample reward.

Appended to this Report you will find a detailed statement of expenditures for the year, carefully prepared by the Clerk, Mr. Geo. R. Slater, from which you will learn the quantities and variety of articles which are necessary to the maintenance of a family of 530 people. You will also find a report furnished to me by the Housekeeper, of the various fruits, pickles, tomatoes, &c., stored for winter use, and a report from the Seamstress, of articles of clothing made or mended during the year.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the editors of the following papers, who have sent copies of their editions gratuitously, the patients are much indebted, and ask for a continuance of the favor: The "Pittsburgh Chronicle," the "Free Press" (Kittanning), the "Armstrong Republican," the "American Standard" (Uniontown, Pa.), "Ziegler's Herald" (Butler, Pa.), "Titusville Courier," "Freiheit's Freund" (Pittsburgh), "Republicaner" (Pittsburgh), "Zeitschrift" (Allentown), teh "Gospel Messenger" (Syracuse, N. Y.), the "Pittsburgh Catholic," the "Christian Advocate," the "Presbyterian Banner" and "United Presbyterian." In addition to these we have received 25 copies weekly of the "United Presbyterian" and occasionally large packages of the "Banner" for distribution. We are also under obligations to Rev. Dr. Williams, John Harper, Esq., Wm. Speer, Esq., Mrs. Breading and Mrs. Isaac Jones for magazines, miscellaneous and illustrated papers. To Hons. James L. Graham and D. N. White for regular files of the "Legislative Journal." To J. S. Pierson, Esq., of New York City, we are under great obligations for again remembering our patients by sending for their amusement 57 large engravings and chromos. To Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. for 178 yards drilling; to Geo. A. Kelly for paints; to McCandless, Jamison & Co. for three pieces of drilling for the theatrical scenery. To Jasper Lawman, Esq., we are especially indebted for the beautiful drop curtain, and to Mr. Palmer, of the New Opera House, and to Messrs. Plaisted & Hoyt (scenic artists) for valuable assistance in procuring the scenery. I am under obligations also to Messrs. Crosby & Perkins, of the New Opera House for assistance in putting up scenery; to Manager Beamer, of the Fifth Avenue Opera House, for several dramatic performances; to John H. Meech, Esq., for performance by his ballet troupe; to Manager Aims, for several variety performances, and to Prof. Toerge for kindly accompanying these parties with his orchestra. And we are also indebted to J. D. Layng, Esq., Superintendent P., F. W. & C. R. W., for kindly passing these parties on several occasions to and from the Hospital without expense, and to the officers and employees of the railroad for very many favors, without which it would be difficult to conduct the Hospital satisfactorily. And to Messrs. Scott, Lombaert

and Creighton, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for repeated favors. To the "Allegheny Quartette," under the leadership of Prof. Wm. Slack, and "Christ Methodist Church Quintette," under the leadership of Prof. Alexander, we are indebted for musical entertainments. We are under obligations to J. G. Backofen, Esq., for a kaleidescope, and to Mrs. E. Wilton for skeleton flowers kindly contributed by them for the amusement of our patients.

In compliance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities, you were pleased to authorize me to appoint an additional assistant. After a full examination of the qualifications of the several applicants, all of whom were worthy, I concluded to confer the appointment on Dr. W. F. Waugh, of Mercer county, who came with the highest recommendations as to his professional attainments and moral character. His studious habits and devotion to his duties promise for him eminence in his profession and usefulness in whatever sphere he may be placed.

In September, Dr. J. B. Ewing, who had occupied the position of assistant for two years, and performed his duties with great fidelity, found it necessary to resign to engage in another field of labor. In justice to him I may say that he left us much to my regret, and that the good wishes of the entire household follow him. His faithfulness in the performance of his duties while here is a guarantee of success in the more active duties of professional life. The vacancy thus created, I filled by the appointment of Dr. George Purviance, of Butler county. I was induced to make this appointment from a personal knowledge of his thorough medical education, and his having had several years experience in the practical duties of the profession. In addition to this, his high social and moral qualities are such as to adapt him peculiarly to the position, and promise for him an eminently useful future.

The position of Supervisor is still held by Mr. Samuel Caldwell, that of Clerk by Mr. Geo. R. Slater, that of Matron by Miss M. Kelty, and it is due to them that I should say that they have performed their duties with great fidelity. The position of Housekeeper having become vacant, was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Mary S. McLean, a lady of large experience, great intelligence

and heartfelt devotion to her duties, and she has thus far not disappointed my expectations.

I cannot close this Report without tendering to you, gentlemen, my thanks for your unvarying confidence and support for the past fifteen years. It has been my ambition so to manage this important trust which you have placed in my hands, as to insure to those for whose benefit you have erected this Institution, every comfort as well as restoration to health; and if I have failed in any particular to accomplish all you have desired, it has not been from any intention to avoid a faithful performance of my duties, but from a want of time and sufficient assistance. You have, however, given me additional assistance, which I hope will afford me the opportunity to devote myself more particularly to those matters which require the experience only acquired by years of service.

Your President and Executive Committee have visited the Institution every week during the year, and it is with pride that I record the fact. There are few Institutions which enjoy such a close supervision as this one does upon the part of its managers They have carefully directed and controlled its expenditures, audited all its accounts, assisted me in the administration of its affairs, and have no reward but the consciousness of doing good. To me they have been kind and considerate, encouraging me when surrounded by difficulties, have supported me when right and advised me when wrong, and have done me many personal favors, and I would be doing injustice to my feelings if I did not acknowledge their services.

And now, firmly believing that the same kind Providence which has guided and guarded the Institution from its commencement, will still be with it and protect it in the future, I enter upon the duties of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. REED.

DIXMONT, PA., December 17, 1871.

EXPENDITURES.

Statement of Expenses for year from Dec. 1st, 1870, to Dec. 1st, 1871.

Household.

	Amount.	
Apples	37 bbls.	$ 150 37
Alcohol, for gas torches	88 gal.	167 20
Barley		37 25
Bath Brick		12 35
Beans	41¼ bus.	97 94
Brooms	38 doz.	162 25
Buckets	4 doz.	9 75
Butter	12,905 lbs.	3,594 56
Brushes	29⅓ doz.	195 90
Cabbage	2000 heads.	129 00
Celery		3 40
Chocolate		10 00
Citron and Orange Peel		20 55
Clothing (ready made)		3,369 47
Clothing (materials)		1,536 37
Cheese	7,303 lbs.	1,077 69
Citric Acid		10 00
Coal	98,193½ bus.	10,331 12
Coffee	8,204 lbs.	1,629 18
Corn Starch	517 lbs.	61 60
Cranberries		17 00
Crackers	93 bbls.	611 09
Cracked Wheat and Grits		14 30
Cream Tartar	114 lbs.	53 20
Currants	235 lbs.	29 64
Dried and Canned Corn		131 80
Dried Beef	2,128 lbs.	422 82
Dry Goods		1,045 90
Eggs	1,869½ doz.	386 21
Extracts		28 50
Fish, Fresh	3,077 lbs.	273 32
" Salt	51 hf. bbls.	392 74
Flour, Buckwheat	1,275 lbs.	46 99
" Wheat	663 bbls.	4,466 11
Gelatin		3 14
Hams	2,067 lbs.	348 11
Hops and Malt		44 85
Hominy		33 75
Honey		20 75
Lard	3,349 lbs.	394 78
Lard Oil	97½ gals.	91 91
Lemons and Oranges		80 32
Lima Beans		9 68
Lime and Cement		58 50
Lye	24 cases.	145 00
Amount carried over,		$31,756 36

Amount brought forward,		$31,756 36
Macaroni		4 50
Meal, Corn	62 bus.	62 39
" Oat	870 lbs.	48 25
Meat, Fresh	99,779 lbs.	10,824 82
Milk	7,346 gals.	2,054 89
Onions		64 00
Paints and Oils		415 33
Peas		42 63
Potatoes	891 bus.	1,024 17
" Sweet		37 50
Printing and Stationery		378 04
Poultry		18 20
Produce		177 08
Prunes		7 43
Raisins	175 lbs.	26 19
Rice	2,107 lbs.	201 20
Sal Soda	746 lbs.	30 83
Salt	31 bbls.	55 90
Sealing Wax for Fruit Cans		3 45
Shoes and Slippers		1,063 45
Soap	7,870 lbs.	632 96
Spices		401 80
Small Fruits and Berries		198 85
Starch	175 lbs.	13 45
Step Ladders		20 40
Stove Polish		4 50
Sugar	24,510 lbs.	2 967 60
Syrup and Molasses	1,484 gals.	994 77
Tea	1,664 lbs.	1,395 10
Tobacco	818¾ lbs.	535 18
Tongues		9 00
Turkeys	461 lbs.	82 98
Vinegar	736½ gals.	224 47
Total Household		$55,707 67

Furniture.

Baskets		$ 164 35
Bedsteads		102 00
Bells		35 00
Centres for Ceiling		10 00
Carpets		1,598 79
Chairs		136 00
Clocks		55 00
Feathers		25 50
Gas Fixtures		53 00
Glass for Picture Frames		64 46
Hardware		449 06
Mouldings		176 00
Pillows		96 15
Queensware		227 73
Refrigerators		61 40
Rubber Goods		57 37
Side Board		150 00
Table, Extension		58 50
Tinware		584 77
Total		$4,105 08

Medicines.

Drugs and Chemicals		$ 1,425 25
Whiskey	82½ gal.	288 75
Wine	51 gals.	97 75
Total		$1,811 75

Insurance.

Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, &c	$4,090 92

Repairs, Ordinary.

Frescoing, Patching Walls	$ 566 83
Gas Retort	67 80
Glass for Windows	57 36
Grate Bars	327 77
Lumber	278 99
Metal Weights, Castings, &c	44 00
Papering	44 00
Plumbing	29 25
Repairs to Slate Roof	36 68
" to Clocks	8 25
Shafts, Pulleys, &c	21 36
Steam Fittings	508 15
Tile for Gas Retorts	38 00
Wall Paper	50 55
Wire Rope	56 40
Total	$2,135 39

Extraordinary Repairs and Expenses.

Boiler at River	$ 1,311 11
Bricks for Boiler Walls, &c	443 89
Extra Carpenter Work	201 25
Felting for covering Steam Pipe	1,019 19
Fire Brick, &c., extra	103 55
Freight on 2 cars Radiators	133 11
Interest on Farm Purchase	360 00
Lime for Boiler House at River	59 40
Low Water Indicators	125 00
Powder and Fuse for Blasting	23 30
Range and Steamers for Kitchen	1,314 88
Radiators	2,597 30
Refitting Kitchen Steamers, &c	413 54
Repairs to Works at River	303 25
Sand for Boiler House at River	42 00
Stonework " "	122 50
Setting Boiler and Gas Retort at River	52 80
Steam Pump	481 60
Surveying Grounds	122 30
Wrought Iron Crank Shaft	40 00
Total	$9,269 88

Amusements.

Billiard balls,	$	15 00
Limes for magic lantern,		24 25
Musical instruments,		5 00
Sundry items for entertainments,		9 18
Theatrical scenery,		148 44
Tin reflectors for scenery,		21 88
Total,		$223 75

Money Refunded.

Overpaid boarding,	$	868 49

Farm.

Blacksmithing and wagon repairs,		232 20
Chopped feed, middlings, &c,		618 36
Corn,		187 16
Cows, four,		228 00
Harness, &c.,		86 05
Hot bed sash,		112 50
Oats,		676 76
Plow points, &c.,		23 05
Rope,		6 33
Seeds and plants,		268 56
Straw,		186 29
Wheel grease,		8 50
Total,		$2,633 76

Miscellaneous.

Administering oath,		1 00
Advertising,		108 79
Attorney's fees, &c.,		37 42
City Directory,		3 00
Coffins,		440 35
Employing help,		20 00
Express charges,		4 65
Freight,		806 07
Hauling,		80 32
Internal revenue tax on gas made,		177 80
Newspapers,		36 11
Notions,		2 90
Post Office box rent,		4 00
Postage,		118 94
Pursuing escaped patients,		35 00
Revenue stamps		60 20
Repairing spectacles,		1 25
Railroad commutation tickets,		131 90
Silver sand,		1 26
Sponges,		5 75
Sofa buttons,		70
Amount carried forward,		$2,077 41

Amount brought forward,	$2,077 41
Subscriptions to papers,	42 00
Sundry small items,	63 61
Surgical instruments,	5 75
" " Twelfth Ward Hospital,	60 00
Table mats,	6 50
Tapioca,	1 80
Telegrams,	9 35
Testing scales,	5 75
Thermometer,	1 50
Travelling expenses,	25 00
Tuning piano,	4 50
Total	$2,303 17

Salaries and Wages.

Salaries of officers, viz.:		
Superintendent and Physician,		
Two Assistant Physicians,		
Supervisor male wards		
Supervisor female wards,	$7,173 53	
Clerk,		
Housekeeper,		
Solicitor.		
Wages of employees—		
Attendants	$8,904 84	
Baker	487 42	
Carpenter	788 10	
Cooks	877 28	
Chambermaids	444 55	
Engineer, 1st	1,113 00	
Engineer, 2d	600 00	
Farmer	234 00	
Farm hands	1,763 39	
Firemen	1,082 20	
Laundry and Kitchen man	130 00	
Laundress and laundry girls	1,113 73	
Porter	240 66	
Porter, assistant	240 00	
Preachers	450 00	
Seamstress	184 00	
Total salaries and wages		$25,826 70

Grading and Excavating.

Paid laborers and others on this account $6,693 22

Kitchen.

Paid on this account for finishing kitchen ..... $ 884 28

East Wing.

Paid on this account for finishing east wing ..... $ 852 96

Twelfth Ward Hospital.

Paid sundry persons on this account	$ 994 51

Recapitulation.

Household expenses	$55,707 67
Furniture	4,105 08
Medicines	1,811 75
Repairs	2,135 39
Repairs and expenses extraordinary	9,269 88
Amusements	223 75
Money refunded	868 49
Farm	2,633 76
Miscellaneous	2,303 17
Salaries and wages of employees	25 826 70
Insurance	4,090 92
Total for House proper	$108,976 56
Other accounts as follows, viz.:	
Grading and excavating	6,693 22
Kitchen	884 28
East wing	852 96
Twelfth Ward Hospital	994 51
Total expenditures on all accounts	$118,401 53

The foregoing Statement of Expenditures has been carefully prepared by me, from the books of the Hospital, but does not include all the supplies of the house, the farm having contributed a large quantity of pork, veal, eggs, milk, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, pumpkins, strawberries, grapes, &c. &c., as well as thirty-five tons of hay for the support of stock.

GEORGE R. SLATER, *Clerk.*

Report of the Gas and Water Department.

EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, December, 1870, to December, 1871.	GAS DEPARTMENT.				WATER DEPARTMENT.		
	No. bushels of Lime.	Coal used for Gas.	No. cubic feet of Gas made.	No. bushels Coke made.	Coal used for operating Pump.	Coke used for operating pump.	No. hours pump operated.
December	3	1,564	229,300	1,060	1,419	647	552
January	4½	1,461	224,500	1,023	1,641	576	549
February	4½	735	143,400	776	1,044	481	402
March	3	632	120,800	745	957	295	299
April	3	494	94,300	575	736	182	241
May	3	428	75,600	537	509	176	271
June	3	283	74,000	383	613	238	346
July	3	304	75,000	383	561	157	274
August	4½	334	79 000	426	523	228	327
September	3	320	77,500	409	593	249	302
October	4½	422	103,900	514	795	236	320
November	3	606	146,600	740	730	182	311
Total in year	42	7 588	1,443 300	7,571	10 121	3,647	4,194
Daily average in year	.....	20¾	3,954¼	20⅔	27⅔	10	11½

Number bushels Coal as per bills of purchase bought, and included in expenses of year	98,193½
Number bushels used pumping water	10,121
" " making gas	7,588
" " heating house, &c., during year from December, 1870, to December, 1871	61.333
Number bushels used heating house during year from December, 1869, to December, 1870	72,520
Number bushels Coal, as per bills of purchase, from December, 1869, to December 1870	109,852½

Statement of Articles prepared and stored by the Housekeeper for Winter use.

Articles.	Quantity.
Apple Butter	52 gallons.
Apple Jelly	140 glasses.
Chow Chow	12 gallons.
Cucumbers, pickled	48 "
Euchred Grapes	5 "
Grape Butter	70 "
Grape Jelly	150 glasses.
Green Peppers, pickled	5 gallons.
Pepper Mangoes, "	18 "
Piecalilli	420 "
Quinee Butter	50 "
Red Cabbage, pickled	5 "
Tomato Butter	52 "
Tomatoes, Canned	800 "

Fruits Canned, or made into Jellies, viz.:

Apples	3 bushels.
Blackberries	32 "
Cherries	4½ "
Crab Apples	½ "
Currants	1 "
Gooseberries	4 "
Peaches	18 "
Raspberries	1½ "
Rhubarb	2 "
Strawberries	6½ "
Wild Grapes	1 "
Wild Plums	1 "

Statement of Articles manufactured by the Seamstress, aided by Female patients, during the year 1871

Dresses	274	Pillow Cases	150
Skirts	196	Bolster "	88
Chemises	209	Pillow Tieks	48
Night Gowns	6	Sheets	13
Aprons	7	Sleeves	38
Shirts	296	Clothes bags	10
Table Cloths	39	Comforts	250
Towels	110		
Total number of artieles			1 734

In addition to the above all the mending of elothing for both male and female patients has been done, amounting to several thousand articles.

LIST OF COUNTIES

INCLUDED IN THE WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Armstrong,	Elk,	Mercer,
Alleghieny,	Fayette,	M'Kean,
Beaver,	Forest,	Somerset,
Butler,	Greene,	Venango,
Cambria,	Indiana,	Washington,
Clarion,	Jefferson,	Warren,
Crawford,	Lawrence,	Westmoreland,
Erie,		

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

TO INSANE DEPARTMENT.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient, unless when committed by order of the Court or Directors of the Poor, the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of two Physicians that they have seen and examined the individual within one week of the date thereof, and believe him or her to be insane; and this certificate shall be sworn to before some alderman or judicial officer, with a request of a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond with a satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the Institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the Hospital, no part of which shall be refunded; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Physician, in any succeeding quarter, no part of the payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any Court, or by Directors of the Poor, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such a person is sent, shall be lodged with the Physician.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, three pairs of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable, and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, or when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patients' best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for which the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, and from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance for all who are supported at the public charge, is three dollars per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves, or their friends, the price varies from four to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid, by special agreement with the Physician, for extra attention and accommodation.

Payments are required to be made quarterly in advance, on the fifteenth of March, June, September and December.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, excepting those sent at the expense of the counties or townships.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond and, if strangers, furnish evidence of their responsibility.

10. All bills remaining unpaid one month after date of presentation, are placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Hospital for collection.

11. For the period of three months after admission, patients shall not be visited by their friends, except at the special request of the Superintendent, and afterwards only by his permission.

12. Visitors are admitted to the Institution, on any day (except Sunday), between the hours of 10, A. M. and 12, M., and between 2 and 4, P. M.; but no visitors shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients, without express permission from the Superintendent; and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patient. No visitor admitted on the holidays.

13. The Hospital is located eight miles west of Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at Dixmont, and can be easily reached by cars, there being nine trains (east and west) each day, except Sunday, stopping at the Hospital station.

☞ "That insane persons may be placed in the Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the respectability of the signers."—*Act of Assembly, approved April 20th, 1869, Sec. 1.*

Physician's Certificate.

We, of the County of State of Pennsylvania, and of in the county of State of Pennsylvania, practitioners of medicine, do hereby certify that we have, within one week of the date hereof, made a personal examination of of in the County of State of Pennsylvania, and believe to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this day of A. D. 18

M. D.

M. D.

State of Pennsylvania: }
County of }

On this day of A. D. 187 before me, a in and for the County aforesaid, personally came and above named who acknowledged in due form the foregoing as their certificate, and their signatures thereunto as genuine, and who, being duly sworn, severally and each for himself, do depose and say, that the facts set forth therein are correct and true; and I do hereby certify to the genuineness of the said signatures, and to the respectability of the above named signers.

Witness my hand and seal, the day and year last above named.

[L. S.]

Request for Admission.

I, of in the County of State of Pennsylvania, a of the patient above named, do hereby request that he the said be admitted as a patient into the Western Pennsylvania Hospital—*He Having no Legal Guardian.

†If the patient have a legal guardian, the request must be made by him, in which case this clause may be erased.

Bond.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we, of in the county and State of Pennsylvania, are held and firmly bound unto the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, its successors or assigns, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly, by these presents.

Whereas, of in the county of and who is insane, has been admitted as a patient to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburgh:

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, That if the said obligors shall pay to the said The Western Pennsylvania Hospital, its successors or assigns, the sum of dollars and cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention; and shall provide for suitable clothing; and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Steward of said Hospital; and shall remove from said Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if the said obligors shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages the said patient may do to the furniture, or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; and in case the said patient shall be removed from said Hospital by, or at the request of us, or either of us, or by any other person or persons, before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if the said obligors shall pay the board of said patient for thirteen weeks, all payments for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September, and December, in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due; —then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of us.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

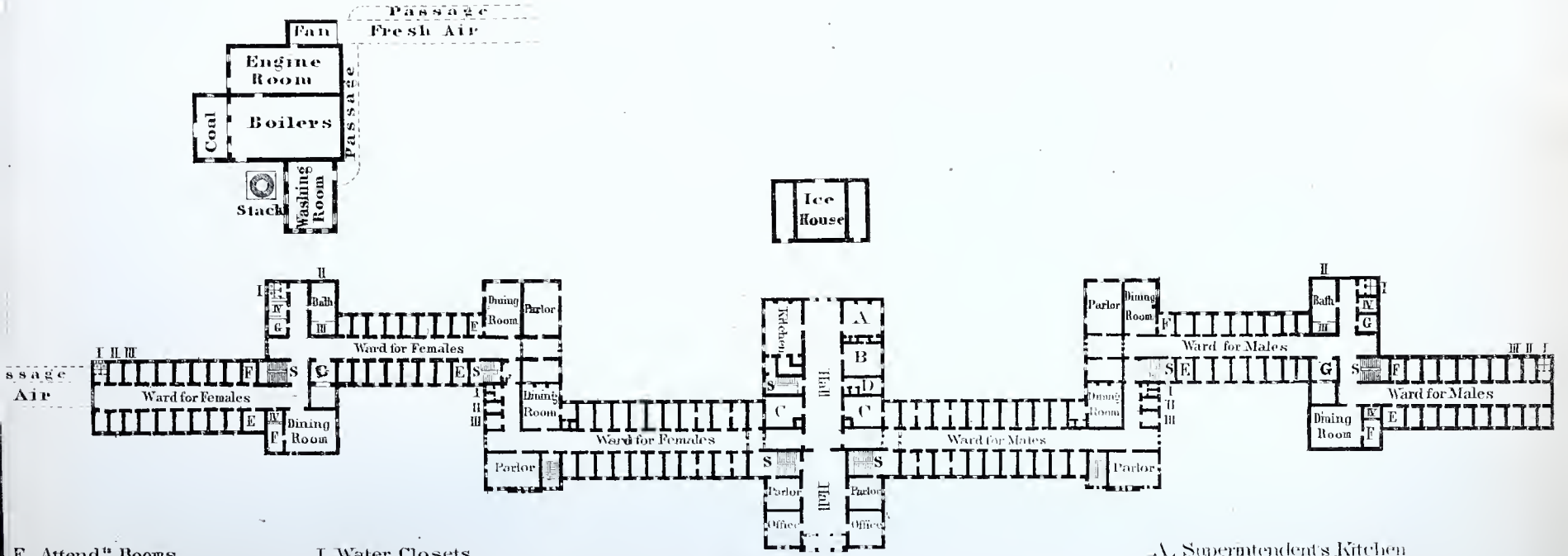
J. W. Kerr, Architect.

TWELFTH WARD DEPARTMENT OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

J.W. Kerr, Arch!

Otto Krebs lith. Pittsburgh.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT DIXMONT.



E. Attend.ts Rooms
F. Pantries
G. Clothes Rooms
S. Stairs

I. Water Closets
II. Bath Rooms
III. Drying Rooms
IV. Slop Rooms

A. Superintendent's Kitchen
B. Officers Dining Room
C. Store Rooms
D. Bath Room & Water Closets

GROUND PLAN